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SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1918

大正四年二月廿六日

10 CENTS

RUMANIAN FORCES DISARM RUSSIANS ON A WIDE FRONT

Entire Slav Line In Mol-
davia Is Being Dis-
integrated

TWO ARMIES CLASH

Bolshevik And Rumanians
Reported In Battle All
Through Bessarabia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 4.—Rumanian
official telegrams state that a great
part of the Rumanian army is now
fighting and disarming the Russian
troops.

The disintegration of the Russian
front in Moldavia is increasing daily
and whole units are proceeding to
Russia attacking Rumanian towns
and villages on their way.

After 24 hours fighting, the Ru-
manian forces disarmed a Russian
division and captured 50 guns
with which the Russians were
bombarding Calats.

The Rumanians have also sur-
rounded, disarmed and sent to
Russia a Russian army corps which
attacked Falticeu, in Moldavia.

Owing to the Red Guards stop-
ping supplies from Bessarabia for
Moldavia, Rumania, at the request
of the Bessarabian Government, has
occupied the food centers in Bes-
sarabia and also the Kishineff-Jassy
Railway.

The Rumanians are now fighting
the Bolsheviks throughout Besar-
abia.

Light is thrown on the hitherto
obscure situation in the Ukraine by
the speech made by the representative
of the Rada at the Brest-Litovsk
Conference.

He said that ninety per cent of
the candidates of the Rada were
elected to the Constituent Assembly
as compared with less than ten per
cent of the Bolshevik candidates in
the Ukraine. The Ukrainian Con-
gress of Soviets at Kiev on December
3 declared themselves by an over-
whelming majority for the Rada,
whereupon the small group of Bol-
sheviki went to Kharkoff and de-
clared themselves as a new Govern-
ment of the Ukrainian People's Re-
public. The latter's delegates hard-
ly represented the town of Kharkoff,
much less the Ukrainian Republic.

ENGLAND WILL HAVE COMMUNAL KITCHENS

System To Be Established Soon
Throughout The Whole
Country

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 4.—The Minis-
try of Food announces the early
establishment throughout the whole
country of a system of communal
kitchens. The local authorities will
own and manage them, the Govern-
ment providing twenty-five per cent
of the initial outlay and guaranteeing
twenty-five per cent of the initial
working expenses. The kitchens are
intended for the use of all classes
and the dining room of the House of
Commons might be placed on a
communal basis.

GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO MEET ENGINEERS

Won't Give It Separate Hearing
From Other Trade
Unions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 4.—The com-
munication from Mr. Arthur Hender-
son, to which the official reply was
cabled yesterday afternoon, urged
the Government to abandon its refusal
to meet the Amalgamated Society
of Engineers separately from the
National Labor Conference in order
to discuss the new man-power pro-
posals.

The Amalgamated Society of En-
gineers decided not to consider the
proposals unless the preferential
treatment previously accorded them
was repeated. Hence the deadlock.

Foreign Silk Men Petition Chinese Government For Money To Help Industry

Resolution Passed With Endorsement Of French And
American Attaches Calls For Assistance

A resolution asking for govern-
ment direction and assistance in the
silk industry in China was un-
animously carried at a general
meeting yesterday of the Foreign
Silk Association attended by the
commercial attaches of the United
States and France and the leading
foreign and Chinese silk merchants
in Shanghai. The resolution will be
submitted to the Peking Govern-
ment and pushed until something
is accomplished for the improve-
ment of the industry.

The meeting was presided over
by Mr. E. C. Byrne, chairman of the
Foreign Silk Association, who was
supported by M. Knight, the
French Commercial Attaché; Mr.
Julian Arnold, American Com-
mercial Attaché; M. Muller of
Sulzer, Rudolph and Co., M. Madier,
president of the French Chamber
of Commerce, and others. Follow-
ing the announcement of the object
of the gathering, suggestions were
called for by the chairman, and
both the commercial attaches as
well as representatives of the Chi-
nese silk guilds responded, prom-
ising hearty cooperation.

Mr. Byrne's speech was as
follows:

Gentlemen:—The object of our
meeting today is to inaugurate the
means of improving the cultivation
of the silk worm in China and I
need hardly say how important this
is, nor is there much necessity to
point out the obvious advantages to
the various peoples engaged in the
silk industry by an increased pro-
duction at practically no more cost
than at present.

This association has had in mind
schemes for the improvement of
sericulture for a long time past but
we have not been able to persuade
our Chinese friends to see eye to
eye with us in the all-important
measures for the raising of funds,
and I may say even now that the
proportionate amounts placed in
the hands of the special committee
do not show that they have yet
grasped the importance of our
endeavor, but as a start is impera-
tive, it is necessary that the for-
eigner should show the lead.

I wish at this point to emphasize
the valued assistance rendered by
the French Chamber of Commerce,
who have shown a very worthy lead
by engaging the services of Mr.
Vell who has done such good work
in Indo-China and I feel sure that,

provided we all co-operate the
results in a few years will be of
enormous value.

A few figures may illustrate the
effects of government supervision
of the industry such as is practised
in Japan.

During the Season 1907/8 Japan
exported 93,110 bales.

During the Season 1916/7 Japan
exported 226,589 bales.

During the Season 1907/8 Shang-
hai exported 57,553 bales.

During the Season 1916/7 Shang-
hai exported 65,847 bales.

Going back to a still earlier date
we find in the season 1873/74
Japan exported 15,000 bales against
54,900 from Shanghai.

From which you see we have
made but little headway whilst
Japan on the other hand has gone
forward enormously, and I am not
including silk piece goods of which
China's export is negligible in com-
parison with Japan.

Burden Is On Government
Not only Japan, but practically
all other silk producing nations
have their governments as guiding
hands in sericulture, and natural-
ly it will occur to us all, why should
we foreigners and Chinese put our
hands in our pockets to find funds
that the Chinese Government should
provide? That is a question, gentle-
men, I have no solution for at the
moment. The export duty for steam
silures for instance is 15 per cent
and therefore, if the govern-
ment could by an expenditure of
say 15,000 increase that export
by 10,000 bales, they would be
reaping 200 per cent.

China is unfortunately at a stand-
still, if not actually going back. For
that reason we have to show some
example of energy anyhow, to
advance the production of silk,
which history tells us originated in
this great country which I am sorry
to say no longer seems capable of
looking after her off-spring.

It is difficult in fact to realise
what the wild state was of the
"Bombyx Mori," the correct name
for our present silk worm, and the
stages of transition required to
arrive at its present perfection, but
the breeding and cultivation must
have taken many hundreds of years
before silk such as we now see was
perfected.

Coming to recent times, I can
well remember when 4½ piculs of
dry Shaoching cocoons were guar-
(Continued on Page 5)

Camel Transport Aids Allies In Palestine Campaign



The camel transport has been of
the greatest value and assistance to
the British army of Egypt. When
Turkey came into the war the army
authorities in Egypt set to work with

wise forethought to organize a camel
corps. Egypt breeds a large number
of camels of a sturdy and weight-
carrying kind. These were con-
scripted by the hundreds and they

are doing their bit uncomplainingly.
This photograph shows a draught
camel team pulling a wire-laying
cart with boxed-in wheels for cross-
ing the desert.

TRIAL OF BOLO PASHA IS STARTED IN PARIS

Notables To Be Called As Wit-
nesses Before Court
Martial

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 4.—The trial of
Bolo Pasha and others began today
before a court-martial. The court
was crowded in the very intense ex-
pectation of further revelations.
The sitting was devoted to read-
ing a very lengthy indictment de-
scribing the relations of Bolo Pasha
with the ex-Khedive and others and
unravelling the tangled skein of in-
trigue for the purpose of influencing
opinion in France, including the
purchase of the newspaper Le
Figaro.

The numerous witnesses sub-
poenaed included the wives of Bolo
Pasha, M. Barthou, formerly Minis-
ter for Foreign Affairs, and
Madame Caillaux, who was indis-
posed and unable to attend. Caillaux
has also been cited and he will be
brought from prison when called.

Bolo was very calm. He took
his seat in the dock, adjusted his
monocle and surveyed the seven
judges with an insolent air and then
waved his hand to the lady who is
his latest wife.

The counsel for the defence, after
pointing out that a state of war
does not exist between France and
Turkey, requested an adjournment in
order to call witnesses from Con-
stantinople and also Mr. Hearst, the
American newspaper proprietor.

The court refused on the ground
that it had no power to compel their
attendance.

Dutch General Strike Fails To Materialise

Few Workers Quit, But Gen-
darmarie Are Patrolling
Streets Of Amsterdam

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 4.—The strike
called by the syndicalists for today
to demand that the Dutch Govern-
ment shall seize all foodstuffs and
distribute them equally was in no
way general. Only a small percent-
age of the employees of various works
have struck up to the present.
Mounted gendarmarie are patrolling
the streets and preventing the
strikers from forming crowds.

BRITISH SUBMARINE LOST IN DARDANELLES

E-14 Sunk While On Way To
Complete Destruction
Of Goeben

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 4.—The Ad-
miralty states that submarine E-14
proceeded up the Dardanelles on
January 27 in order to complete the
destruction of the cruiser Goeben.

A wireless Turkish communique
reports that the submarine E-14 has
been sunk off Kumkale, seven men
being saved. It adds, "We shot off
the periscope of E-82, which may
certainly be regarded as destroyed."
The British Admiralty states that
all except E-14 have returned to
their bases.

U. S. May Control Private Financing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 4.—The
War Finance Bill, which gives
the Government control of the
financing of private undertakings
in time of war, has been in-
troduced to Congress.

British Ship Torpedoed With A Loss Of 224

Armed Boarding Steamer Lou-
vain Sunk In Eastern
Mediterranean

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 2. (Delayed in
transit).—The Admiralty issues the
following communique:

The armed boarding steamer
Louvain (1,830 tons) was torpedoed
and sunk in the eastern Mediterranean
on January 31. Seven officers and
217 men were lost.

VERSAILLES COUNCIL HAS OWN WAR STAFF

Complete Organisation Exists
For Maintaining Unified
Operations Of Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 4.—Reuter's cor-
respondent wires: I have gathered
from an exceptionally well informed
source some details which throw
light on the various aspects of the
Supreme War Council.

Although the latter met to discuss
the question of closer military co-
operation, the result of its delibera-
tions showed that such a body might
and ought to discuss all matters re-
lating to the war, for example, mun-
itions, naval policy, shipping and
food.

It must not be forgotten that the
Council is primarily a political not a
military body. The only actual
members of the Council are the
Premiers of France, Italy, Great
Britain and a member of the United
States Government.

The Council has at Versailles a
permanent staff which maintains
continuity of liaison and work and is
thus able to maintain direct per-
sonal contact between the heads of
the Governments. This is really the
basis of the idea behind the con-
ception of the Supreme War Coun-
cil.

Each power at Versailles has a
body of permanent military repre-
sentatives, each with a staff of
subordinate officers. These mili-
tary representatives arrange and
collate the information supplied by
the various general staffs and other
military departments and suggest
the broad lines on which this in-
formation may be utilised by the
War Council. Besides these military
representatives, each country has
military and naval representatives at
Versailles.

Briefly, the object of the Supreme
War Council is to create unity of
policy, taking into account economic
and political, besides purely military
and naval, factors for one end,
namely, gaining victory.

ULTIMATUM TO RUSSIA COMING FROM BERLIN?

Teutonic Delegates Leave
Brest-Litovsk Suddenly And
Return To Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—Baron von
Kuhlmann and Count Czernin have
suddenly returned to Berlin from
Brest-Litovsk, ostensibly to partici-
pate in deliberations regarding
political, economic and territorial
questions affecting the Central
Powers.

The meaning of this sudden in-
terlude is not known but it seems to
point to a temporary breakdown in
the negotiations and possibly fore-
shadows a final ultimatum to Russia
demanding immediate acceptance of
Germany's annexationist terms.

TWO ARRESTS MADE IN HALIFAX DISASTER

Pilot And Captain Of One Of
Colliding Ships Charged
With Manslaughter

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Halifax, Nova Scotia, February
4.—The Commission investigating
the terrible disaster which occurred
on December 6 blames Pilot Mackay
of Halifax and Captain Lamodec of
the steamer Mont Blanc, both of
whom have been arrested and charged
with manslaughter.

The Commission recommends the
cancellation of Captain Lamodec's
license and censures the pilotage
authorities for permitting Mackay to
pilot ships since the disaster. The
Chief Examining officer is found
guilty of neglect of his duties with
regard to the movements of ships in
harbor.

Release Of Airmen Demanded By London

To Make Reprisals Unless Fliers
Imprisoned For Dropping
Pamphlets Are Freed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—Reuter's
Agency confirms that Great Britain,
through Holland, has informed Ger-
many that unless the captured British
airmen, Captain Scholtz and Lieuten-
ant Wookey, who have been senten-
ced to a long term of imprisonment
for distributing leaflets from the air,
be immediately released and treated
as ordinary prisoners of war, Great
Britain will be compelled to take re-
prisals, of which a month's notice will
be given in accordance with the
arrangement reached by Lord
Newton's recent Mission at the
Hague. Great Britain does not
admit the German contention that
the airmen committed a breach of
international law and points out that
Austrian and German airmen have
repeatedly dropped pamphlets.

The Weather

Very cloudy. The maximum tem-
perature yesterday was 42.3 and the
minimum 39.7, the figures for the
corresponding day last year being 55
and 26.3.

GERMAN STRIKES COMING TO CLOSE UNDER THREATS

Men Crushed By Military
Pressure And Go
Back To Work

SECRET TRIALS ON

Court Martial Sitting In
Camera Surrounded By
Troops

WANT REICHSTAG

Socialists Ask For Immed-
iate Session But Request
Is Rejected

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 4.—Apparently
the strikes in Germany are waning.
The reports from the provinces in-
dicated that the movement in most
places is ending or is at an end.

Krupps states that fewer than 400
of their workers went on strike.
Some of these have been dismissed
while others have been fined.

Troops are guarding the entrance
to the building in the Moabit district
of Berlin, where a court-martial is
being held in camera.

It transpires that both the Majority
and the Minority Socialists requested
the immediate convocation of the
Reichstag. The President of the
Reichstag replied saying that the
leaders of all the other parties
opposed the proposal, which was
therefore refused.

GREEK TROOPS MUTINY BUT ARE SUPPRESSED

Government To Deal Severely
With Attempts To Hamper
Mobilisation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, February 4.—Official.—
A large proportion of the infantry
regiments and a number of artillery-
men at Lamia armed themselves and
mutinied but the movement was
quickly repressed.

It is stated that the Government
intends to deal very severely with
attempts to impede the progress of
the mobilisation of the Greek army.

London, February 5.—Telegrams
from Athens clearly indicate that
the mutiny at Lamia was due to
civilian agitators.

An official decree orders the clos-
ing of the Chamber, the reactionary
members of which were preparing
a campaign of obstruction and op-
position to mobilisation.

U. S. TROOPS OCCUPY QUIET BATTLEFRONT

Americans Only In Minor
Operations So Far, Baker
Announces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 4.—Secretary
of War Baker's weekly review
officially announces that the Ameri-
can troops occupied part of the
actual battlefield. The operations in
which the American troops have
participated so far have been of a
minor character.

The nation is warned not to permit
the industrial disturbances in Ger-
many to slacken its preparations for
war.

Hostile concentrations are con-
tinuing on the Western front while
positive proof has been received that
the enemy has removed troops from
the Eastern theater and is stripping
the other fronts for the coming
struggle in the West. Nevertheless
the Allies are believed still to hold
a very appreciable superiority in
numbers, both in men and guns, on
the Western front, despite the reports
of Germany's numerical superiority,
which are being spread by the enemy.
The Inter-Allied Council at Ver-
sailles attained complete and close
co-operation between the Allies and
ourselves and an harmonious under-
standing between the Supreme Com-
mands and the forces engaged which
promises to show positive results.

Vocational Education Idea Supported By Committee At Teachers' Conference

Permanent Body To Carry Out The Reform Is Advocated; Dr. Eddy Talks To Alumni On Lessons Drawn From The War

Following closely on the points driven home by speakers in the first day's session of the fifth annual meeting of the East China Educational Association, came a report of the Committee on Resolutions yesterday advocating the appointment of a permanent committee on vocational education.

The report was submitted by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott of St. John's University and advocated strongly the establishment of a body to consider such a committee. The problem of educational effort in vocational lines is occupying much of the attention of the conference and seems likely to acquire a strong impetus from the meetings of the educational leaders at the Y.M.C.A.

The second day of the fifth annual meeting of the Association opened with an even larger attendance than the first day of the conference. The opening devotional exercises were led by the Rev. H. W. Luce and, following these observances, Professor N. Gist Gee of Soochow University read a paper on "Teacher Training."

Plan Union Normal School
As a result of the animated discussion which followed this paper, the assembly decided to establish a Union Normal school for the training of teachers.

The Committee of Course of Study, of which Dr. Fong F. Sec of the Commercial Press was chairman, reported that their plan was being used with success at the Shanghai Baptist College. The morning session ended with a report from the committee on resolutions, presented by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott of St. John's University, advocating the appointment of a permanent committee on vocational education.

The afternoon session began in Martyrs' Memorial Hall with a report from Dr. Gamewell, of the China Christian Educational Association, and the reading of papers on the subject of middle schools. The first of these latter was read by Miss Cheney, of Soochow, and was entitled "Some Suggestions on Curricula for Girls' Middle Schools." A paper was also read on "Self Help in Middle Schools," written by Mr. T. T. Chang and Mr. Tang Kai-feng, showing in detail the working out of an elaborate plan, now used in the Hangchow college, in helping deserving students to get through college by allowing them to work as a means of paying part of their fees.

The Commercial Press, the Chinese American Publishing Co., Edward Evans and Son and the Mission Press have arranged comprehensive exhibits of educational books in the Boys' lobby of the Y. M. C. A. in connection with the Conference. For the convenience of delegates a set of the 11th edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica is placed on the tables of the Commercial Press exhibit. To book displays include reference books and works in Chinese and English on many topics, including vocational education.

Dr. Eddy Talks

Graphically describing the horrors and devastations of the great war and the lessons drawn from it which are applicable particularly to China, Dr. G. Sherwood Eddy stirred the large audience of alumni of the Chinese Christian colleges at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. last night. Before the address, 250 students and teachers gathered in the gymnasium at a banquet.

Dr. Eddy spoke of the conditions in the trenches and of his experiences in France and England. He told of the fight against the deadly gas of the Germans, which can kill a man in four breaths, and his experience during the advance on Meuse Ridge amid volcanic explosions of the tremendous shells and shrapnel.

The great lessons taught by the war were then enumerated. Dr. Eddy declared that selfish materialism is doomed and must end.

"I have come back with a stronger conviction and faith for Christ than ever," he said. "From this great combat a new Russia, a new Turkey, a new Germany, a new United States, a new Armenia and a new China will emerge. Wronged womanhood, wronged manhood and childhood will not be tolerated. It is gratifying."

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ANOTHER PEACE OFFER PROPOSED TO PEKING

Hupei Leaders Willing To Withdraw Forces, Yangtze Tachuns Announce

Still another peace proposal was submitted Tuesday to Peking by Tachuns Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupei, Li Shun of Kiangsu and Chen Kwan-yuan of Kiangsi, according to a Peking telegram last night. The Yangtze Military Governors stated in a memorandum that Generals Tan Hao-min and Chen Chien, commanding the revolutionary forces in Hunan and Hupei, are willing to continue their negotiations for peace and will withdraw their troops as far as Yochow. This suggestion has been endorsed by the petitioners.

A lengthy mandate by the President reprimanding himself for the misguidance of the nation was among the important orders issued Tuesday. The orders included those dismissing General Wang Ching-ching, commander of the Northern troops in Yochow; ordering the arrest of General Tan Hao-min and the investigation of Fu Liang-tao and Chow Shao-hsien, former Military and Civil Governors of Hunan, and cancelling the honor of the brevet rank of General bestowed upon Tachun Chen Kwan-yuan of Kiangsi and General Fan Kuo-chang, commander of the 20th division in Hupei.

New Zealand To Send Delegate To London

Will Be Represented At Imperial War Conference, Cabinet Decides

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Wellington, New Zealand, February 4.—The Cabinet has decided that New Zealand will be represented at the forthcoming Imperial War Cabinet and War Conference, subject to the approval of Parliament. Mr. W. F. Massey and Sir Joseph Ward will represent the Dominion. A short session of Parliament opening about April 9 will be held to make the necessary arrangements.

Electoral Reform Debated By Lords

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 4.—In the House of Lords today, during a debate on the Electoral Reform Bill, Lord Selborne moved that they should not insist on their scheme of proportional representation but should insert counter-proposals applying the principles to all boroughs returning three or more members. The Peers agreed by 56 votes to 25. Viscount Galway moved that the Lords insist on their amendment eliminating the alternative vote. This motion was carried by 66 votes to 29.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tashima M. Feb. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Feb. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Feb. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Feb. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Feb. 19
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per T.T.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Feb. 12

RAIDS BY BOTH SIDES ON WESTERN FRONT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5, Noon.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We carried out successful raids last night at Fleurbaix and in the region of the Ypres-Staden railway. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:—

A strong party of the enemy attempted to raid a post northward of Havrincourt but were driven off with heavy losses.

Another party of the enemy rushed

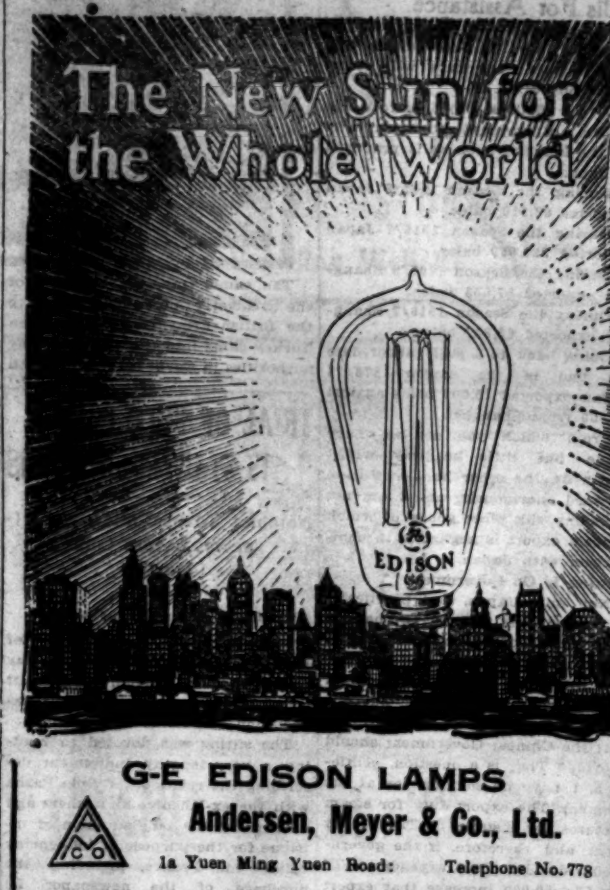
a post southward of Armentieres. Five of our men are missing. There have been hostile artillery bombardments eastward of Hargicourt, northward of Lens, in the neighborhood of Armentieres and eastward of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes dropped 4½ tons of bombs on various targets, including the railway signals at Melle, Ingelmunster and Lichterweide.

Five hostile machines were brought down and five driven down. One of ours is missing.

Paris, February 4.—The official communiqué issued this evening reports:

There has been an intense artillery duel north of the Aisne in the region of Comillet, in the Argonne and in Upper Alsace.



The New Sun for the Whole World

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SOLE AGENTS



Korniloff Tell for First Time Secret of Split With Kerensky

Famous Cossack Leader Writes Of Important Events Of The So-called "Korniloff Rebellion"—Charges Former Premier With Duplicité And Vacillation

(In the following remarkable document General Korniloff, the famous Cossack leader, sheds a significant light upon the events of the so-called "Korniloff Rebellion." Penned by the General himself, it is one of the most important revelations that have been published. In it the Cossack General explains his part in the historic affair that ended so ignominiously to himself, greatly weakening the power of the Russian Moderates. In it Korniloff charges Kerensky with vacillation and unforgivable duplicity.)

By General Korniloff

On August 25 (September 7 our calendar), in the morning, the former Chief Procurator of the Synod, V. N. Lvov, called on me.

As he entered my room Lvov at once announced: "I come to you at the request of Kerensky."

I emphasised that Lvov was not sent for by me, because I had not seen him since April, and did not know him well enough, but that he came to me from Kerensky.

Lvov stated, in Kerensky's name, that if, in my opinion, the latter's participation in the administration of the country did not bring with it sufficient strength, stability or authority, Kerensky was ready to withdraw from the government. If Kerensky could count on receiving my support he was ready to continue his work.

Question Of Dictatorship
In response I described the general state of the country and the army. I declared my profound conviction that the only way out of this harassing situation was the institution of a dictatorship and the immediate declaration of martial law.

I announced that it was not my ambition to attain this authority. I was quite willing, I said, to submit to any one on whom the authority of a dictator should be conferred, be it Kerensky, Kaledin, Alexeyev, or any other.

Lvov declared such a solution was possible. In view of the gravity of the situation, he said, the present Provisional Government would see for itself the urgent need for appointing a dictator. In all probability, he said, they would offer me the dictatorship.

In which case, said I, maintaining my opinion that only a vigorous command could save the country, I should not refuse to accept such a responsibility.

Thereupon, in the presence of my orderly officer, V. S. Zavoiko, I repeated to Lvov the gist of what I had said.

Scheme For Dictatorship
On August 26 (September 8), after the termination of a congress of Commissioners of the Front, gathered together in my apartment Philonenko, E. S. Zavoiko and A. F. Aladyin.

The conversation again turned to the gravity of the situation and the importance of having an efficient administration.

Considering them to be people well acquainted with all our most prominent politicians, and in view of my conversations with Savinkov and Lvov, I proposed that they should outline a scheme of government which comprising the leaders of the chief political parties, should be strong and efficient and enjoy the full confidence of the people and the army.

A plan was drawn up for a "Council of National Defence" with the participation of the Supreme Commander.

In-Chief as president, A. F. Kerensky as Minister; substitutes, Savinkov, General Alexeyev, Admiral Kolchak and Philonenko.

This committee should resolve itself into a collective dictatorship, because it was not deemed advisable for one person to hold this office alone.

It was proposed that other Ministerial posts should be filled by Taktamyshev, Tretyakov, Pokrovsky, Count Ignatiev, Aladyin, Piekhanov, G. E. Lvov, and Zavoiko.

That same evening I was called and had the following conversation with Kerensky and V. N. Lvov.

According to the record on the tape of the apparatus, the conversation was as follows:

"This is the Minister President, Kerensky, awaiting General Korniloff."

"General Korniloff is at the apparatus."

"Good evening, General Lvov and Kerensky are at the apparatus. We ask your confirmation that Kerensky can act according to the information communicated to him by Vladimir Nikolaevitch."

"Good evening, gentlemen. Confirming my definition of the situation of the country and the army, which I gave Vladimir Nikolaevitch, with a request that he should report it to you, I repeat my announcement that the events of the past few days, as well as those impending, most imperatively require that a definite decision should be arrived at with the least possible delay."

"I ask you, that definite settlement must be reached about which you personally asked me; without this confirmation from you, yourself, there is hesitation in trusting me completely."

"I corroborate that I asked you to repeat my urgent request to come to Moscow."

"I understand your answer to be a confirmation of the communication made to me by Lvov. I cannot do this and leave today. I hope to leave tomorrow. Is Savinkov necessary?"

"I urge that he should accompany you. What I said to Lvov applies equally to Savinkov. I ask you again not to delay your departure any later than until tomorrow."

"Shall I come only in case the rumored riots take place or in any case?"

"In any case."

Not admitting that I, Lvov, member of the Imperial Duma and former member of the Provisional Government, could, whatever the inducement, distort the sense of what I had said, I merely corroborated my invitation to Kerensky to come to General Headquarters, trusting to talk matters over with him and so arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

I proposed to discuss with him the above-mentioned scheme of administration and the formation of a new Government.

I likewise invited M. V. Rodzianko, Prince P. E. Lvov and P. N. Miloykov to take part in the discussion about the situation and the measures to be taken for preventing the apparently inevitable ruin of the country and the army, and telegrams were despatched, asking them to be at my headquarters not later than August 29 (September 11).

I expected that the Prime Minister would proceed to headquarters on August 27 (September 9). In the morning of that day I received an unnumbered telegram with the signature "Kerensky," requesting me to resign the High Command in favor of

Shoots Husband For Tearing Up Liberty Bonds



Because her husband, William Kaffitz, a wealthy retired German, attempted to tear up Liberty bonds which she had purchased, Mrs. Maud N. Kaffitz, an American woman, shot and seriously wounded him at their residence at Los Angeles, Cal. The police refused to arrest her.

General Lukomsky, and, without waiting for the arrival of the new Commander-in-Chief, to proceed to Petrograd.

(General Korniloff then goes on to say that he came to the conclusion in thinking the matter over that the Government had again fallen under the influence of irresponsible organisations, and that, declining to carry out his program, he had decided to remove him, the chief initiator.)

He adds: "In view of the grave plight of the country and the army, I decided not to resign my post until I had reviewed the situation."

Announcing this to General Lukomsky, I asked him if he intended to accept the duties of Commander-in-Chief, to which he replied that he did not think it possible to replace me.

By telegram I informed B. V. Savinkov, the Minister of War, that I did not consider it possible to resign my post.

Proclaimed A Traitor
On August 28 the Provisional Government proclaimed me a traitor to my country and required me to coun-

termend the order about moving the detachments of the Third Cavalry Corps, which were concentrating on the outskirts of Petrograd.

Bearing in mind (1) the previous arrangement of the Provisional Government about sending the Third Cavalry Corps to Petrograd for the oppression of Bolshevik movements.

(2) the assent of the Government to the principle of my program, for restoring the army, (3) my conversation with the Acting Minister of War, H. V. Savinkov, and (4) information received about the increased influence of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies on the Government, I came to this conclusion:

That the Government has succumbed under the influence of the Soviet, against whom the Government had itself originally called up these troops.

Therefore, depending on the declarations of the Generals commanding the Northern, Western, Southwestern and Rumanian fronts, I decided to act openly, and bringing pressure on the Provisional Government, to force it to dismiss those Ministers who, according to information I had received, were traitors to their country, and to reorganise it in such a manner that the country should be guaranteed a strong and capable rule.

In order to bring pressure against the Provisional Government I decided to make use of the Third Cavalry Corps of General Krymov, whom I ordered to continue concentrating on Petrograd.

(The steps taken by General Krymov are then described, and General Korniloff attributes the former's failure to accomplish the task set him to the fact that communications between them were severed and he (Krymov) could not receive the last instructions sent him.)

Having received direct telegraphic information regarding the death of General Krymov, General Korniloff states:

"I took measures for the liquidation of the collision that had taken place between the Prime Minister and myself in such a way as to avoid bloodshed and all possible harm to the country and the army."

In conclusion, I have never been, neither am I now, implicated in any conspiracies.

SAKATANI PLANS TO FIX GOLD STANDARD IN CHINA

New Advisor To Peking Government Tells Purpose Of His Trip

Tokio, January 31.—Baron Sakatani, who has been appointed Financial Advisor to the Peking Government and who is about to leave Tokyo to take up his new post is quoted by the Nichi-Nichi:

"The present troublesome condition of China cannot be saved until she establishes a sound system of currency. This system, like the system of arteries in the human body, is the most vital organ for the health of a nation."

"In order to help China establish

a proper system of currency, we must first study carefully the actual financial condition of the country.

It is for this purpose that I am going to China. I expect to leave here about the middle of the month.

"The ultimate object we have in the reform of the currency system of China is to adopt the gold standard. But any hasty step taken to-

ward this object will rather tend to work detriment to the financial interest of the country and may likely do an irreparable damage to the progress of the reform action. Any measure we take now must be so calculated that once adopted it shall be changed under no circumstances.

"My task will, therefore, be con-

cerned first with the investigation of the efficient method of control of the present system of paper currency and of foreign loans. And then the present system of silver coins must be reformed so as to make it a genuine and dependable one. Not until these preliminary steps are successfully taken can we hope for any further reform."

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Mr. Boulting's Life Of Giordano Bruno

By William R. Thayer

Giordano Bruno: His Life, Thought, and Martyrdom. By William Boulting. New York: E. R. Dutton & Co. \$2.75. (gold).

At last a great subject has been finely portrayed in biography. Until the last generation Giordano Bruno was merely a name even to the intellectual; and if it had not been for the chance that during the revolution of 1848-49 the Mazzinian Republic ruled in Rome, it is probable that even now the world would know little more than from hearsay of the fiery Nolan's persecution and martyrdom by the Catholic Inquisition. Under Mazzini, Liberals examined some of the archives of the Inquisition and found there the record of Bruno's trial, condemnation, and death. Historians must regret that the Liberal researchers had not time to make a thorough investigation of the archives of the Holy Office; for this sample of what is there whets the appetite and causes us to desire that the time may not be long before all the secrets locked in the penetralia of the Inquisition may be laid bare.

Mr. Boulting, the author of this life of Bruno, has proved himself by his "Life of Tasso" and of Pius II. and by his abridgment of Sismondi, the ablest English expert on the Italian Renaissance since Symonds; indeed, he surpasses Symonds in his acquaintance with the subtleties of Italian thought, whether religious or philosophical. It required talent like his to present Giordano Bruno intelligibly to modern readers. Bruno did not write straightforwardly, nor did he argue consecutively, after the fashion of the best moderns. He is at times obscure, either from intention or from his habit of digressions, which he indulged to the full. He uttered many thoughts which he knew the

orthodox Church would regard as heresies, and so, like Rabelais, he used the device of mixing his heresies with all sorts of irrelevant matter. He resorted to allegory and, as in the "Expulsion of the Beast Triumphant," he put some of his most daring opinions into the mouths of Memus, the heathen god of mockery. Then, too, his process of argumentation is often obsolete, and his fondness for expanding what seem to us to be incongruous or impertinent asides, increases the obscurity of his style. When we say that Mr. Boulting understands these peculiar Brunian characteristics so perfectly that he can elucidate them for any reader of average intelligence, we attest his competency for the task.

But though we believe that Bruno's philosophy has never before been so well interpreted, so popularized, in English as by Mr. Boulting, it is the excellence of the portrait of the man himself which distinguishes this biography. From comparatively few ascertained facts and from the careful gathering of possible allusions and sidelights, Mr. Boulting enables us to follow the fiery philosopher from his youth at Nola to his martyrdom at the stake in the Campo di Fiora at Rome. The figure stands out vivid, impulsive, dauntless, scornful even; the slender, dark-bearded, flashing-eyed disputant, who, after the fashion of the scholars of his age, went from one seat of learning to another and challenged those who held adverse doctrines to debate with him. To our modern taste, which assumes the virtue of modesty in those who have it not, Bruno's self-reliance and his self-praise are as antipathetic as are his denigration and abuse of his antagonists. But the reader with historic sense knows that these were often only disagreeable externalities. He remembers Leonardo da Vinci's famous letter of self-advertisement to Lodovico il Moro; he remembers also the scurrility of Milton's imperishable pamphlets; and he reverences the genius of Leonardo and of Milton in spite of these flaws. So is it with Bruno. The impression which remains of him in our mind is that of an un-

ing seeker after truth; a man who looked at everything with his own eyes and saw much that others had not seen; a man whom the knowledge and love of truth so incessantly controlled, that he would never refrain from speaking out. And he suffered the penalty which falls upon those who tell unwelcome truths or speak them at inopportune times.

We cannot too highly praise the clearness with which Mr. Boulting defines the distinction between theology and religion as Bruno and the Italians of the sixteenth century construed it; for on that distinction hangs our judgment of Bruno's inherent nobility of character. At his trial nothing could be braver or more candid than his acknowledgment that he had written as a philosopher opinions which he could not have written as an orthodox theologian. In this he did not try to evade. Had he been less staunch a follower of truth he might easily have saved his life by a lie; and, in fact, we imagine that his cynical inquisitors were inwardly astonished that a man of his subtlety and his vehement love of life refused to avail himself of falsehood, the common and easy door of escape. The description of Bruno's trial, at which everything was done, short of physical torture, to break his spirit and terrorize his mind, but in spite of which he gave clearly his valiant responses even when they incriminated himself, and the account of his burning in the early morning of a bleak February day in 1600, can never be forgotten by any one who has read them with understanding. And the world will ever hold in reverence the fearless spirit who, when his judge condemned him, replied, "Perchance your fear in passing judgment on me is greater than mine in receiving it." Words which, in every age, are worthy to be the motto of any martyr thus done to death.

We have spoken more of Bruno than of Mr. Boulting, and that should be taken as a commendation of the biographer who has succeeded so signally in making his subject live. Here and there, we might suggest changes which would, perhaps, be local improvements. The interpretation of the "Expulsion of the Beast Triumphant," for instance, might have laid more stress on the fact that in it Bruno meant to explode all anthropomorphic religion. A chapter summing up the points in which Bruno differed from his contemporaries or in which he was a pioneer of thinkers who long after him came into prominence, might have been added, but Mr. Boulting could reply that he has given these in their proper sequence in his discussion of Bruno's works. Analogies are misleading, and yet we cannot help remarking that in some of his chief qualities—his fearlessness and his flashes of insight—Giordano Bruno was the prototype of William James. Fortunately, in the Boston of James's time there was no organization powerful enough to burn him for his opinions.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Benjamin Franklin Self-Revealed: A Biographical and Critical Study Based Mainly on His Own Writings. By William Cabell Bruce. Two volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$6. (gold).

Notwithstanding the voluminous pages which have narrated, described, and discussed the life and works of Benjamin Franklin, to say nothing of the writings in which he did, with unsurpassed candor, the same service for himself, there yet remained room for these two dignified and very conscientious and painstaking volumes by Mr. Bruce. Although the "self-revealed" of the title would cause the reader to expect the work to be mainly a com-

pilation and arrangement of quotations from Franklin's work, such excerpts really occupy but a small portion of the pages. Frequently there is a quotation from his letters or writings, but by far the greater part of the text narrates and discusses the many events of Franklin's life and considers his many-sided character and multifarious achievements. But all this is evidently based upon profound study of the subject, and Mr. Bruce's wide and careful research and his voluminous knowledge are patent upon every page. The work, which is written in a pleasant, interesting style, therefore brings into briefer and more generally accessible compass much that has hitherto been scattered through many volumes, some of them not within the easy reach of the general reader.

Mr. Bruce's method of approach is not that of the usual chronological narrative. Instead, he takes up his subject by phases and treats each of the "many-sided" Franklin's facets of character, achievement, or interest by itself. Thus in the first volume there are chapters on Franklin's moral standards and system, his religious beliefs and his family relations, his friendships in America, England, and France, and on Franklin as philanthropist and citizen. The second volume contains discussions of Franklin's personal characteristics and of Franklin as a man of business, as a man of science, as a statesman, and as a writer. The author's judicial temper is evident throughout. His aim is to give full appreciation to every side of Franklin's greatness and achievement, and at the same time to ignore or gloss over nothing that was small or gross in his character, nothing that offends the more fastidious taste and higher standards of our time. His candor in discussing his subject equals that of Franklin himself. If indeed it does not exceed that of the famous "Autobiography." For it is detached, impersonal, detailed and it discusses Franklin's foibles and laws on every side, in all their manifestations and in all their relations to his family, friends, and period.

In a ten-page introduction Mr. Bruce gives an admirable summing up or outline sketch of Franklin's achievements, from which this extract affords an excellent example of his readable style and competent handling.

"It was a rare mind indeed which could give happy expression to homely maxims of plodding thrift and yet entertain noble visions of universal philanthropy. The stretch between Franklin's weighty observations on Population, for instance, and the bright, graceful banter with which his pen occasionally trifled was not a short one; but it was compassed by his intellect without the slightest evidence of halting facility. It is no exaggeration to say that this intellect was an organ lacking in no element of power except that which can be supplied by a profound spiritual insight and a kindling imagination alone. . . . His life was like a full five-act play—prophetic prologue, and stately epilogue, and swelling scene imposed on swelling scene, until the tall chandler's son, rising from the humblest levels of human fortune to the highest by uninterrupted gradations of invincible success, finally becomes the recipient of such a degree of impressive homage as has rarely been paid to any one by the admiration and curiosity of mankind."

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MUNICIPALITY HONORS INSP. T.W. SPOTTSWOODE

Police, Council And Other Branches Represented At Funeral Of Veteran Officer

Representatives of the Police Force, the Municipal Council, the S. V. C. and a great many friends gathered at Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday afternoon to attend the funeral services for Inspector T. W. Spottiswoode, veteran member of the local Police Force who died last Monday after a brief illness.

Of the Police Force, on which Inspector Spottiswoode had seen twenty-one years service, there were present, Captain Superintendent McEuen, Major Hilton-Johnson, Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Mr. M. O. Springfield, Acting Registrar, Mr. K. E. Newman, Police Legal Adviser, and practically every Inspector on the Force. There were also almost all of the sergeants, the head jailer, Mr. C. Weatherhead, and the mounted squad which Inspector Spottiswoode had so long drilled. These were in charge of Sergeant Major Fairbairn and Acting Sergeant Rock.

There were also present the Sirdar Singh and all of the Senior Havildars of the Sikh force and Inspectors Toussaint and Alphonse of the French Municipal Force.

Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council, and Mr. Ed. White were in attendance, while the Shanghai Volunteer Corps was represented by Major T. E. Trueman, the Commandant; Major H. W. Picher, Captains Canning, Hilliard, Cubitt and Godfrey and members of nearly all of the units of the Corps. Chief Officer Pett and other members of the Fire Brigade were also present for the last rites. Members of the various Masonic lodges, including Dr. H. S. Ivy, District Grand Master of North China, and numerous friends were also in attendance.

Simple and impressive services were conducted in the Cemetery chapel and at the grave by the Rev. C. J. F. Symons. The coffin, draped

in the Municipal flag, on which were laid the dead Inspector's sword, belt and helmet, was borne to its resting place by the departed officer's fellow Inspectors, Lynch, Kinnip, Merriam, Johnston, MacGregor, and Kerrigan, while the chief mourners, the widow and two children and the principal Municipal and Police Officials marched close behind.

At the request of the bereaved family flowers were not sent but a number of beautiful wreaths were laid on the coffin as a tribute from the various Municipal branches and organizations. These included floral offerings from the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Chinese Company, S.V.C., the Shanghai Fire Brigade, the Municipal Police, Mr. D. MacGregor, Superintendent of Parks, the Cosmopolitan Masonic Lodge, the Shanghai Light House, and the Misses Cheatham and Knight.

Silk Men Want Government Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

anted to produce 1 picul of silk; now it requires 5 piculs and more. The same tale can be told of Wuseh and other important silk centers. However that is not the point. We maintain that by careful selection of the eggs 3 1/2 to 4 piculs of cocoons will be enough to produce a picul of silk, and I leave your imagination to calculate the enormous increase we shall have in silk both for home consumption as well as export, and I feel sure at a lower cost. In Japan, I am told, some grades of cocoons yield three piculs to one of silk. This is perhaps the limit of perfection. There is one thing more I have to say on the subject which, of course, is somewhat technical, but the bigger the yield the better the quality, hence we hope to gain both ways.

As regard funds this year, the Chinese, the French Chamber of Commerce and this association have contributed in equal proportions. This should not be and the Chinese, who will be the chief gainers, should and will have to put up a much larger share in future and, as I have already told you, the future will really rest on the Government in the end. However, there are many who will profit out of the trade besides dealers, merchants and growers. I refer to the foreign banks, insurance and shipping companies as well as

others, and next year I hope they will fall in line with us and help to feed the worm that produces the silken thread.

There are still others who should do their best to help this scheme along until we can get the wheels of government moving, and they are those interested in silk in New York, Lyons, Milan, London and other centers where it is imported.

Now, Gentlemen, I think I have explained the situation as far as I can. The crux is the time when the Chinese Government will take over our work and carry it in an efficient manner. There are, we know, three small establishments operated by the provinces of Kiangsi and Chekiang, but their range is very limited and I think they are admitted not up to the required standard of efficiency to be of much use. Whilst we are trying to make our Chinese friends help themselves, let us carry on the work to the best of our ability and trust later on we shall have some repayment for our trouble and expenditure.

Committee Appointed

The schemes we have in view naturally depend on the funds provided, but they will follow on the lines that have been successful in other countries. This year we propose to assist and advise those experimental stations that are already in existence, beside which buy cocoons and examine the eggs on the Pasteur system by which in 1919 we shall have a supply that can be guaranteed to be healthy and provide worms that will not die in the 3rd or 4th stage, but live to produce cocoons of good size and quality. I will not go into further details but the Committee in charge consist of representatives of the Chinese, the French Chamber of Commerce and the Silk Association and you may depend no effort will be spared to make the initial attempt a success and set an example for the future.

I need hardly say that this future depends largely on the Chinese themselves, the Government is content to take the taxes without the least attempt towards any amelioration, or betterment to begin with a tax on exports is iniquitous and a hindrance to trade, no other country with such a nest egg as silk, would think of such a levy, and repeating what I have just said, the producer has absolutely nothing to show for it.

I have now to put the following resolution before you:

Resolved that this meeting considers that the silk industry of China is suffering from want of Government direction and assistance, such should be forthcoming at an early date and in view of the large amount collected in taxes should be of a substantial character sufficient to put the trade on a sound and expanding basis.

Commercialised Vice Topic of W.C.T.U. Meet

Public Session To Be Held At Union Church This Afternoon

A public meeting of the Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union, at which a resume and discussion of the Association's series of talks on "Commercialised Vice" will be heard, is to be held at 5.30 p.m. today in Union Church Hall. Both men and women are invited to attend the meeting. The chair will be occupied by the Rev. Isaac Mason.

War Films and Variety

Attention of those who missed the previous showings of the British official war films is directed to the fact that there will be a repeat performance at the Olympic Theater tonight under the patronage of the Shanghai Volunteers. There will also be a newly arranged variety entertainment which promises to be as popular as was the former vaudeville accompaniment of these stirring war films. The performance begins at 9 p.m. On Saturday there will be a matinee for children at 3 o'clock, under the patronage of the Shanghai schools.

12 Norwegian Ships Torpedoed In January

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 4.—Reuter's Agency learns that 12 Norwegian vessels were lost in January through the war and 8 Norwegian sailors killed.

British Deny Report Warship Was Mined

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 4.—The Admiralty denies the German wireless report that a large English warship, which was accompanied by a torpedo-boat and chasers, struck a mine and sank in the Firth of Forth recently. "There has been no incident on which this statement could be based."

Passengers Arrived

Per I.C. s.s. Koonshing from Canton:—Mr. F. Longford, Sulzer, Rudolph and Co., M. Madler, Per C.N. s.s. Hain Peking from Ningpo:—Miss Williams, Rev. L. Dumartier, Messrs. O. F. Brooks, and G. Eichwald.
Per L.C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow:—Miss Polonska, Mr. and Mrs. a.m. Guttery, Mr. E. Pugh, and Mr. W. Meyer.

POISONING INDICATED IN RUMFORD INQUEST

Testimony Shows Deceased Suffered From Sleeplessness And Bought Veronal For Relief

Indications that Mr. Hector Rumford, who died at the General Hospital after a sudden seizure last Tuesday, came to his death through veronal poisoning were brought out at the inquest which was continued at the British Supreme Court before Coroner G. W. King yesterday.

A clerk in Messrs. J. D. Chang and Company's dispensary, 83 Nan-king Road, named Woo Chung-men, testified that Mr. Rumford purchased, without a doctor's prescription, twenty-five-grain packets of veronal powder on January 28. Mrs. Rumford then testified that her husband had been ill for about seven weeks and greatly worried over business matters. He had not been able to sleep well, she said, and had mentioned veronal as an aid to sleep, but she had advised him not to take it and had not known that he was in possession of any of the drug. Mrs. Rumford stated that they had been in Shanghai since last April. Her husband had formerly been in the Maritime Customs and had then been in partnership with Mr. Keeble working up an import and export business, but the business was not good. Previously he had been in China for seventeen or eighteen years and had never had a day's illness. Mrs. Rumford said that last Monday her husband felt a little better and went to bed at 6 p.m., saying that he was tired. At 10 o'clock he began coughing badly and she gave him some orange juice, following which he slept. At midnight he was seized with another coughing spell and could not answer when she asked if he would have more of the orange juice. Mrs. Rumford said that she sent word to Mrs. Carlson, also stopping at the Kalee Hotel. Mrs. Carlson telephoned to Dr. Jackson but was unable to secure his services and finally Dr. Hoefling was called and came at once. He ordered Mr. Rumford to hospital and he had never regained consciousness. Mrs. Rumford said that her husband had never mentioned suicide and she

was certain that he did not take the veronal with that intent. Detective Sub-Inspector Reeves testified that Detective Sergeant Kiloh had seen Dr. Hoefling and

that the latter had stated it as his opinion that Mr. Rumford was suffering from veronal poisoning. The inquest was adjourned until tomorrow.



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Shooting

'A' Co. British Monthly Cups

"A" Company British fired their December and January Monthly Cup Competitions on Tuesday, January 29, between 6.30 and 8 a.m. The weather was too cold to be pleasant, and there was a very poor attendance. The conditions of the shoot were 7 shots at 400 yards, Bisley 300 yards targets, no sighter, and 5 shots at practice No. 7, same range, the first four shots at Bisley and last two at Practice No. 7, to count for the December Cup, and the last three shots Bisley and first three of No. 7 Practice to count for January. The best scores made were:

December Cups				
"A" Class:	Pte. J. E. Cameron.....	25 less	15.75%	21.66
	Pte. G. F. Forshaw.....	18 "	4.25%	17.24
	Pte. O. Wilson.....	14 "	7.00%	13.02
Pte. Cameron wins 2nd leg on 3rd Cup and spoon for highest score; future handicap 17.25%.				
"B" Class:	Cpl. F. E. Hodges.....	23 less	7.00%	21.59
	Pte. T. R. Macdonald.....	13 "	nett	13.00
No competition for Cup; Cpl. Hodges wins spoon for highest score.				
"C" Class:	Pte. M. Berry.....	16 "	nett	14
	Pte. H. Peppercorn.....	12 "	nett	13
	L.-Cpl. H. Robinson.....	12 "	nett	12
Pte. Berry wins 1st leg on Cup and spoon for highest score; future handicap 4.25%.				

January Cups				
"A" Class:	Pte. J. E. Cameron.....	23 less	17.25%	19.63
	Pte. O. Wilson.....	17 "	7.00%	15.81
	Pte. G. F. Forshaw.....	15 "	4.25%	14.36
Pte. Cameron wins 3rd Cup outright and spoon for highest score; future handicap 15.75%.				
"B" Class:	Cpl. F. E. Hodges.....	18 less	7.00%	16.74
	Pte. A. E. R. de Jonge.....	16 "	7.00%	14.88
	Pte. T. R. Macdonald.....	14 "	nett	14.00
No competition for Cup; Cpl. Hodges wins spoon for highest score.				
"C" Class:	Pte. M. Berry.....	18 less	4.25%	17.24
	L.-Cpl. H. Robinson.....	16 "	nett	16.00
	Pte. H. Peppercorn.....	14 "	nett	14.00
Pte. M. Berry wins cup outright and spoon for highest score; transferred to "B" Class.				

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WEATHER

Very cloudy weather with fresh to
strong northerly winds expected
along the whole coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE
SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 7, 1918

Shaw's Solution Of The Irish
Question

By George Bernard Shaw

BOTH in England and Ireland the present system of local government by counties will have to develop into local government by industrial watersheds, so to speak; but the divisions of these will most certainly not follow the divisions of the existing provinces, and provincial parliaments or even councils would become a serious obstacle to the scientific reorganization of local government, which will soon become inevitable. There would be ten times more sense in making two separate Irish parliaments, for agricultural Ireland and city Ireland (say Belfast, Cork and Dublin), than for making one parliament for Antrim and another for Donegal.

If England likes to split herself into north and south, the harm will not be very great, as there is no national question involved, and the division would be in no sense a secession; besides, either half would still contain about five times as many people as the whole of Ireland. But in Ireland no national division is possible. The internal model there must be the Union of South Africa, not the federations of Australia and British North America. Even the South African provincial councils would have to be very cautiously adopted in Ireland, where national homogeneity must be absolutely unbroken unless the old troubles are to begin all over again.

Neither this nor any other scheme is compatible with impossibility in the French sense. Impossibility, or Extremism, is only a cloak for the anarchism which makes crude peoples afraid to be governed at all and which is responsible for most of the miseries of England. Parliamentary self-government is not liberty, but a means by which capable men with character enough to use it, courage enough to face the inevitable risks of majority rule, and sense enough to see that the alternative of minority or foreign rule is still more risky, can secure what liberty is possible to individuals in civilized society under that tyranny of nature and daily need against which no political constitutions can avail. Whether the Irish have that capacity, that character, that courage, that common sense, will be proved at the convention.

In all communities the lack of it is betrayed by one infallible sign, and that is the demand for security. Let the Irish factions remember that they cannot have liberty and security together any more than the English can. The men of Devonshire, being in a minority in England, must take their chance of the English Parliament passing a law that all persons speaking with the Devonshire accent instead of the Oxford accent shall have their noses cut off. The members of the Countess of Huntingdon's persuasion must risk the establishment of the Mahometan faith; and the Roman Catholics must risk the revival of the Elizabethan persecutions.

If they were not willing to face those risks they would simply be unfit for free institutions and have to be placed under tutelage as "nonadults." And if Ulster Protestants are not prepared to take the risks of parliamentary government, then what they need poli-

tically is neither Home Rule nor Union, but a sufficiency of paternalism to manage orphan asylums. For the Union offers them far less security than Home Rule.

The Catholics have been able to force the London Parliament to desert them. They are in an insignificant minority there and as to their wealth and commercial enterprise, do they really believe that the monstrous cities in which Birmingham and Wolverhampton, nay, Lancashire and Cheshire, are swallowed together as mere parishes, can see Belfast without the aid of a magnifying glass? In Ireland Belfast is formidable; in England Belfast is a six penny, though the doughty Scot (probably of Ulster parentage), whose comment on London was "Peelies for me," is cherished in England as a legendary figure with affectionate admiration, which however, butters no parables.

It Ulster is not fit for self-government, it may as well be tyrannised over by the Pope as by Dublin Castle. In fact, the hand of the Pope is heavier on it at this moment than the hand of the Castle. It will never beat the Pope except by means of an Irish parliament; and it will not beat him that way if it is cowardly enough to tie the hands of the Irish parliament in respect to religion. There is no clause in the Home Rule Bill that condemned it more conclusively than the cowardly and insulting clause that attempts to shut out religious organisation from the competence of the miserable Committee-with-a-Reference which it offers as an organ of national government. By all means let us have that part of the Australian clause 116 which forbids the setting up of religious tests and other forms of persecution, but not that part of it which condemned Australia to teach her children nothing but the materialistic doctrine of the secularist sect and forbade her to establish her religions.

Sinn Fein must also face the risks of the glorious enterprise of political liberty. If it makes conditions with liberty by refusing to accept it except on condition of fiscal autonomy and the like, it will get government without liberty, and serve it right! In federating with the Britannic Alliance it will have to give the Alliance certain guarantees in return for the power and consequence Ireland will have as a member.

But if it begins asking for guarantees from the Alliance that national self-government will not hurt it, it will justify the Scottish officer who said to me impatiently the other day: "Oh, let us give the wretched place (Ireland) its independence and make it a foreign power. Then we can conquer it and treat it as a conquered country and have no more nonsense about it." That Scot was a man after my own heart. When France faced England and all Europe with the flag of liberty, and beat them, it was not with the cry of "Security, security, and still more security," but "Audacity, audacity, and still more audacity."

When Germany lost her nerve, and instead of taking her chance with western democracy, wanted security, she plunged herself and dragged the rest of Europe into the black slavery of war, and destroyed even the common securities of life and property which are practicable for all civilised nations. And if we lose the war, it will be through the terrors of those who would lose the substance of victory in a frantic snatch at the shadow of security. Liberty is not a shelter for weaklings and children, it is an adventure for the brave and strong; and if any Irishmen can be found to disgrace their country by clamoring for it, I exhort the convention not to coddle them with conciliation, but to brace them with whole-some contempt.

It remains only for the convention secretariat to draft the bill. All they need is a pair of scissors, a pot of paste, a set of copies of the British North America Act, 1867; the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900, and the South Africa Act, 1909, with a few special clauses which I shall be happy to supply if necessary. Then strike out the colonial names and figures and replace them with Irish ones, and the thing is done. The expenses can be covered by selling the existing copies of the Home Rule Bill as waste paper.

Note: The following summary of the acts by which Canada, Australia and the South African Union are governed will give the reader a clearer idea of the plan Bernard Shaw proposes for the government of Ireland.

Canada is a union of provinces, the Australian Commonwealth is the union of states which once were separate colonies, and the South African Union is a federation of former Boer republics and Brit-

ish colonies. The Boer republics lost their sovereignty in the war with Great Britain, which ended in 1902.

In each of these federations the sovereign power is vested in a governor-general appointed by the British crown. His powers, however, are limited much the same as is the power of the King of England. The legislative authority is vested in the governor-general, the Senate and the House of Representatives, or (as it is called in Canada) the House of Commons. In Canada the Senators are nominated by the governor-general, acting with his cabinet. The lower house is elected by the people. In Australia both houses are elected by the voters.

In Canada the dominion government retains all legislative powers not explicitly delegated to the provincial assemblies. In Australia the parliament has greater law-making powers than the United States Congress, exercising the legislative functions similar to the American Congress, but going farther with power to regulate marriage and divorce, etc. Canada, Australia and South Africa regulate immigration and other local policies. The power of the sovereign, as represented by the governor-general, is practically limited to the prohibition of any legislation inimical to the imperial interests of the British empire.

The Old Man Who
Watches For U-Boats

By Vernon Bartlett

(From the London Daily Mail)
I was climbing over the rocks in a lonely little bay when I met him—a small, old man, tanned and wrinkled by the weather, with a brassard bearing the letters "C. W." round one arm and a worn swordstick, of all strange weapons, in his hand. The field-glasses round his shoulder, his armet, and his swordstick all attracted me, so that I stopped to pass the time of day with him.

"You coast watchers must have a rather dull time of it round here?" I suggested.
He produced a blackened clay from his pocket and lit it with all the leisure of a man who has lived far from towns. "I'm sixty-two years old," he told me at length. "But I do my best of ten miles up and down hill day and night. Besides that, I've spent dozens of nights watching from the caves or lying on the cliff edge, keeping a look-out on the shore below. No, it's not nearly so dull as you might think."

"But what's the point of spending nights in caves at your time of life?" I asked in astonishment.
"There's nothing to watch for on this west coast."
He laughed to himself and made as though to continue his beat. Then he halted again. "Only thirty-two submarine bases," he remarked. "That's all we've found round these twenty miles of coast. Why, only a month ago we found a lot of petrol tins stored in a hollow under a big rock half way up this very bit of cliff. I'd rather be back in my old ship, but it's worth while getting rheumatism to stop the Hun from getting his petrol."

He saw my astonishment and became a little more explicit. "Although this is the west coast of England there are plenty of submarines round about, and they want petrol to cruise for a long time. Most people imagine submarine bases only exist in stories about spies, but they don't. Either some German agent ashore hides petrol for the submarines or the submarines themselves dump it on land when they begin a cruise and fetch it when they need it—it's not for me to say which; it's only for me to find it. There's been a U-boat at work round here for weeks now—you can tell when she's about because the minesweepers warn the other shipping—but no one's had the time to catch her yet, unless she's been sent to the bottom like so many others, without our knowledge. One thing is certain, and that is that she has petrol hidden somewhere up this bit of coast and that she's made several attempts to get it."

"And how do you prevent it?" I asked. "It must be a hard job to spot them at night."
"There's only one way," said the coast watcher, "and that is to keep a look-out all the time. There are plenty of caves down this coast where people never go—you only find the tracks of seals there, and bits of old wreckage, and, sometimes, bones or pieces of clothes. It's one of the loneliest bits of coast in England. And down there I go with a mate of mine, and we keep a look-out all night long. I can tell you that the noises you hear down there under the cliffs fairly make you shiver at times."

"But do you ever see the submarines near the shore? Have they sunk many down this way?"
The old man laughed. "Ah, that's asking questions that can't be answered," he said. "Besides, I must get on now. But don't go away thinking that coast watchers have the time to get bored. They do their little bit like everyone else." And as he tapped his way over the rocks with his old swordstick I felt to wondering at the strangeness of a war that calls upon men to spend the whole night in the caves that honeycomb the loneliest cliffs in England watching for the breaking of the surface of the water that shall betray the presence of the enemy.

The Evolution Of Mr. Wilson's
Policies

College Professors Show, In A Comprehensive Study, The
Logical Development Of The President's Conduct
Of Our Foreign Relations

The Foreign Policy of Woodrow Wilson, 1913-1917. By Edgar E. Robinson and Victor J. West. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.75 (gold).

A logical, consistent, inevitable evolution from a few fundamental convictions that has been conditioned in its application by the development of events—that is the view presented by the two authors of this timely and valuable volume on President Wilson's foreign policy. It is evident that they have made a close and thorough study of their subject, and also that they have brought to their scrutiny and presentation the mental backgrounds and training calculated to fit them for the task. For they take up piece by piece every one of President Wilson's messages, addresses, papers of any sort that have dealt with our foreign relations and in conjunction with them the governmental measures with which they were concerned. They examine the principles enunciated, the practical steps taken, and show how in every case there was logical development from what had gone before, how the purpose had apparently been constantly to inform and educate popular understanding so that it would be behind the Government in every step that should be taken.

Therefore it will be seen that the treatment of the subject is both comprehensive and detailed. It is also clearly reasoned and judiciously presented. For the book is in no sense the work of uncritical, enthusiastic admiration. The authors, who are both members of the Faculty of Stanford University, Mr. Robinson in the department of American history and Mr. West in that of political science, are too accustomed to dealing with political documents and historical questions as material for laboratory investigation to allow their personal reactions—whatever they may be—to current events to influence their intellectual appraisal of the matters in question. And their study of this subject has caused them, as the result of their honest, critical, and trained investigation, to set forth President Wilson's foreign policy as one of high ideals, making for the advance of the nation and the progress of the world, a logical and consistent development which has put America into the high and splendid position of world leader and inspirer of democratic thought, desire, and purpose.

Toward the end of their survey they assemble, out of the analytical study they have been making, and briefly define the elements of President Wilson's foreign policy, stating them in these words:

"There were in the first place the fundamental beliefs of the man himself—the unshakable convictions which had become his after years of study of the efforts of the peoples of the world to govern themselves. The primary and basic principle was a faith in democracy, both as an ideal and as a practice. Upon the soundness of the democratic principle he rested all his other beliefs. Because he believed in democracy he believed that every nation should regard every other nation as its equal; that fair dealing was the best means of preserving friendship and peace between nations; that the guidance of established law was essential to international justice and fair dealing; and that, if unhappily disputes should arise between nations, the proper means for settling them was a reasoned consideration before a court of arbitration of the controversies in the light of the law. Finally, he believed, not that force should never be used by nations against each other, but that it should be relied on only to combat criminal aggression and to further great humanitarian purposes."

Then they show how the application of these basic principles had to be conditioned, in the first place, by the modifying circumstances—such as the events originating in other nations which could not be foreseen nor controlled, and the body of public law which set the boundaries to his exercise of power, and, secondly, by the public opinion of the country. In this final chapter the authors put emphasis upon the fact, which they have shown to be true over and over again in their discussion of the President's words and acts, that he felt it his duty as leader of a democratic country to keep public opinion always at his back. His faith in democracy, they declare, "was too deep to permit the exclusion of foreign affairs from as much popular control as possible. When he moved he wished to move in accordance with the desires of the people, and he was quick to realize what moves in international relations the people would approve." But, they continue, he used to the full the opportunity of his high position for informing, molding, and directing public opinion. As Professors Robinson and West have taken no brief for the President and are merely presenting their book as a piece of politico-historical analysis and discussion, they do not, as they might, call the reader's at-

tention to the fact that it is because of his acceptance of these conditioning forces, and especially because of his desire to keep public opinion mobilized at his back, that a certain section of Americans, small, indeed, but, like its leader, vociferous, accuses President Wilson of opportunism, inconsistency, and even sometimes of hypocrisy. Blinded by their adoration of a leader whose custom it has always been to arrogate all possible power to himself, act upon it, and leave the country to regret and make amends afterward, they fail to see that Wilson's methods is the only possible democratic method, and that when they condemn it they are denying the basic principle upon which the country is founded. They forget also that opportunism of this sort has been the method used by all the great democratic leaders of history, including our own Lincoln. Such leaders wait until the iron is hot and then strike the telling blow, sure that their hands will be sustained for what must follow by the forces behind them.

In their study of the President's foreign policy in other matters than those dealing with the world war—toward Japan, China, Mexico, the South American republics—the authors show by citation, analysis, and orderly arrangement that it has been actuated constantly by these principles of democracy, fair dealing, justice, friendliness, the desire to see democratic principles prevail that have inspired his policies toward the warring nations. Somewhat in these former policies, but markedly in those dealing with nations and matters connected with the war, the method pursued by these two authors shows how entirely logical in its development the President's policy has been, how foreshadowings appear of attitudes that later come out prominently, how principles are intimated, to be later definitely established, how the public opinion in this country has been steadily warmed, inspired, molded, solidified.

The book must be especially recommended to those casual readers and superficial thinkers who, allowing themselves to be unduly influenced by headlines in newspapers and the flippant comment of "the man in the street," still sneer about such matters as certain phrases used by President Wilson at various times—"too proud to fight," "peace without victory," and that dealing with the aims of the belligerents. Concerning the first of these, they show that the sentence following that containing the famous phrase, and only in connection with which can it fairly be considered, showed that the President meant that the United States was adhering to international law and still maintained the position, often previously taken, of reliance as far as possible upon other means than trial by battle. The authors show by quotations that this thought had previously been expressed by the President, had, indeed, been made prominent in an address made only a few weeks before the Associated Press. In the same way they take up the other matters that have given occasion for much unthinking condemnation and superficial diatribe, and show what deep purposes underlay them and how significant they were of the high purposes and the splendid destiny for America which the President had in mind.

When the time came which made inevitable the break with Germany, the authors say of the note of December 18, 1916, in which occurred the phrase which set loose so many tongues of derision, as to the aims of the belligerents as stated by themselves being similar, his speech on the preceding May 27, which dealt with the subject of a League of Nations, and the address to the Senate on January 22, 1917, dealing with the foundations of peace, that they had raised the matter high above the question merely of a break with the German Government. "The time had come," they say, "when a break meant that the United States was to throw its power against the disturbers of world peace. To Woodrow Wilson do the people of the United States owe the fact that when diplomatic relations were broken on February 8 they were broken for the purpose of advancing an international cause."

At the close of their discussion, after drawing attention to the truth that it is by their principles and methods rather than by results attained that statesmen should be judged and by results of permanent rather than of immediate value, the authors declare that by both principles and results the Wilson policies are justified.

Particularly interesting are those portions of the book wherein the authors trace the constant endeavor of President Wilson to illuminate public opinion upon the subject of American participation in the war, to mold it and lead it to the vantage point whence it could see what America could gain for humanity by participation. They make it evident, by his own words, that he foresaw the probable necessity of our en-

(Continued on Page 7)

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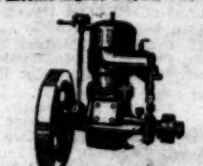
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You may try ever so hard to suppress public opinion on any particular subject in old England, but it won't "go down" long with the English people. You may keep prohibition meetings out of the papers, and stop your ears to what people at home and abroad are saying, but the lid will burst and truth will out. So now, after a good

deal of sitting tight, public opinion has burst forth, and happily there are papers independent enough to print what it has got to say. And so the question is being asked, by people who face issues squarely: When is the Government going to give up talking one thing and doing another; preaching economy and wasting grain and foodstuffs on

alcohol? And because England is getting to know how Canada and the United States regard the drink danger to which their sons are exposed, another question is being asked, and that is: Are the interests of the brewing trade and the pandering to an educated demand for drink to be allowed to take precedence of the highest interests of the British Empire? It is a question to which there can be but one answer, and both patriotism and morality require that it shall be given immediately.

The attempts to dub the American soldier with such distinctive nicknames as "Sammy" and "Teddy" are persistent. But the regular army man, at least, objects to any cognomen other than "Doughboy." In spite of its close resemblance to "Doughface," a word of derision which the South applied to the northern supporters of Negro slavery. Etymologically, "Doughboy" owes its derivation to the doughcoke formerly baked for American sailors; then it was applied to the big brass button of similar shape worn by the infantry, according to Mrs. Custer in her "Tenting on the Plains" and, by natural sequence, to the infantry soldier himself. When General Custer wrote that he was glad not to be a "doughboy," he was presumably congratulating himself upon being that superior being, a cavalryman.

There is a great deal of promise in the announcement that the big Paris establishment, the Galerie Lafayette, is taking radical steps to prevent German influence on French taste and fashions. It has engaged an "artistic decorator" of high reputation, M. Felix Aubert, whose particular business it will be to find designers who can produce original untainted work. Added to this, a museum of modern art, formed by the yearly purchase of artists' work, is to be started at the Galerie. A great deal has been said about foreign invasion of French decorative art, and it is good to see a great commercial house taking so energetic a lead in the right direction.

The declaration, by United States Senator Thomas W. Hardwick, of Georgia, Democrat, that President Wilson's action in retaining the Cabinet that served during his first term, without submitting nominations, was "a contemptuous disregard of senatorial courtesy," and

his resolution calling on the President to inform the Senate by "what warrants of law or authority" the present Cabinet officers hold office, may give rise to an interesting, but hardly to an important, discussion.

Cabinet officers are simply secretaries to the President acting as heads, respectively, of the several executive and administrative departments. As advisers of the President, they are unknown to law or constitution. They do not go out of office with a retiring President, or come in with a new Chief Magistrate. They come in by appointment, and retire by resignation, and may continue indefinitely. The appointment of every member of the present Cabinet was once confirmed. Whether the beginning of a new term, for the President makes it necessary that all shall be reconfirmed is a question. President Wilson apparently thinks once is enough, and he can reasonably think so, as do thousands of others, without intending or committing a breach of senatorial courtesy.

Whole battalions of Thomas Atkinses, now that the long-expected snowfall has buried the Austro-Germans in deep Alpine drifts, have been paying visits to the Milan Opera House and receiving immense ovations. By way of acknowledgment, Tommy gave the laurel-crowned "Tipperary" and created a sensation, as well he might, in that sacred mecca of Italian opera. Flowers were showered upon him in most embarrassing fashion. The reason of this delicate attention may be the kilts, at which the people gaze in undisguised amazement. One veteran peasant exclaimed, "Fancy, women as well as men go to war in that country, and yet they look as though they would make mincemeat of the Germans." Little wonder that some of these kilts "ladies" received not only flowers, but equally embarrassing kisses.

The belief is prevalent in Newfoundland, upon what ground has not yet been definitely made known, that, in recognition of the loyal and gallant service it has rendered the Empire in the present war, it is to be created a Dominion. Since the federation of Australia and of South Africa, Newfoundland has been the only considerable British colony standing alone. The Newfoundland units, army and navy, in the war zones, have given a splendid account

of themselves, the whole Empire is proud of them, and the creation of the Dominion of Newfoundland, in appreciation of the resourcefulness and pluck of the island people, is not an impossibility.

Major Ian Hay, facile writer and war lecturer in the United States, has been the recipient of unexpected attentions from a newspaper clipping bureau in New York. It is said that the bureau has been sending to the Scots major, as he travels about the United States, complimentary references to the "Life and Letters of John Hay" and the "Complete Poems of John Hay." The confusion of the "Ian" of the British soldier with the "John" of the American statesman is obvious. It may not unlikely compel the former, in pure self-protection, to burst into print as poet and letter writer, if only to justify the action of the muddled bureau clerk before his employers.

The Evolution Of Mr. Wilson's Policies

(Continued From Page 6)

trance long, long before it came about, and set to work so to shape matters both in the sentiment of the country and in the course of our foreign relations that when the time came we should fight not for any narrow, selfish consideration, but with a united country for the great unselfish aim of the welfare of the world. It is fortunate that the task of the exposition of Wilson's influence upon public opinion should have been undertaken by men belonging in the great West, where American public opinion really centers and from which it dominates the nation, rather than by some one upon the Eastern seaboard, where little is ever clearly known about the sentiment of the country as a nation.

Professors Robinson and West's volume must be heartily recommended as a book full of illumination upon a subject of the highest importance and full of inspiration to bear the sacrifices and the struggles which lie before us, since it makes clear how great and splendid are the aims for which we contend. The work deserves every praise, also, for the clear, succinct, logical manner in which its analytical discussion is carried on. Every help is afforded the reader for intelligent investigation of the subject. There are footnotes in plenty which refer to other discussions and to comments of public men; more than half the volume is devoted to the reproduction in full of the messages, addresses, and other documents referred to in the text, and there is a chronological statement of the chief events in our foreign relations during the time covered, while the analytical table of contents and the full index make easy the finding of any particular subject.

As the Needle to the Pole - By J.J. Montague

In vain we try to make her smile; She mopes about all day. A picture of distress the while She slowly pines away. Nut sundae have no lure for her, The movie thrillers pall. She quite detests the theater; In fact, she loathes them all.

For, oh! her heart's in Spartanburg, Camp Custer and Camp Meade. Where Ted and John and Tom have gone To serve their country's need; At Plattsburg, Sherman, Sheridan, With Bob and Bill and Jim. And each is glad to know she's sad, And just because of him.

And when we whisper words of cheer Her thoughts are far away: Upon her drooping lids a tear Forbids us to be gay. She, once so brimming full of fun, Sits lonely and cast down, Her being centered on the one Who just last week left town.

The One who's gone to Spartanburg, The One who's gone to join The boys at Dix, and five or six At Rockford and Des Moines; At Plattsburg, Sherman, Sheridan, Where Bob and Bill and Jim. Each one is glad that she is sad, Because she misses him.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	Dec. 18	For San Francisco	Jan. 31
Kanagawa Maru	Jan. 12	Adeline Smith	Jan. 31
Mishima Maru	Jan. 21	Colombia	Jan. 3
Monmouthshire	Jan. 30	Siberia Maru	Jan. 2
For Liverpool	Jan. 24	Tenyo Maru	Jan. 28
Talyllyn	Jan. 24	Venezuela	Feb. 3
Tamba Maru	Dec. 29	For Tacoma	Dec. 29
For New York	Dec. 29	Hawaii Maru	Jan. 2
Maloppe	Dec. 2	Javary	Jan. 2
		Maximo Maru	Dec. 31
		For Seattle	Nov. 18
		Grayson	Nov. 18

COOK'S GUIDE TO PEKING

\$2.00 (New Edition) \$2.00

On sale at all booksellers, or direct from

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Russo-Asiatic Bank Building

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15 The Bund, Shanghai.

'Timborite'

Wood Preservative and Stain

Both Decorative and Preservative

As a decorative article "Timborite" produces a most artistic finish which does not obliterate the grain of the wood where a painted effect is not required.

As a protective material, wood impregnated with Timborite is proof against decay, dry rot, fungus and the ravages of insects and vermin.

Tint cards and further particulars

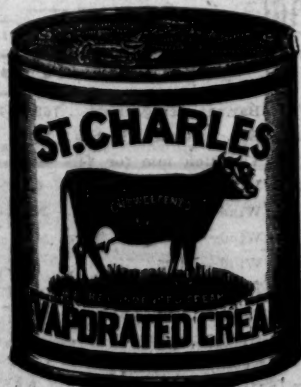
From



Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
SHANGHAI

You wouldn't think of drinking unboiled water;
Are you as careful about the milk you drink?

Many cases of sickness in Shanghai—sickness which sometimes has a fatal termination—are traced to a tainted source of milk supply.

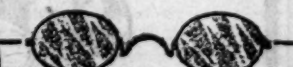


ST. CHARLES Evaporated Cream

comes from healthy cows, raised under expert supervision. It is just pure rich milk, evaporated and condensed.

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CONNELL BROS. COMPANY



Dr. John Goddard
Optician

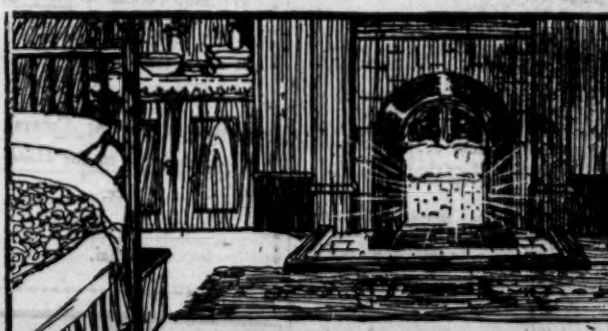
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in
Various Shades

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GAS FIRES
ON HIRE

50 cents per month

The Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd.

SHOWROOM: 29 Nanking Road

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$590 B.
Chartered	271
Mess. Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurance	
Union of Canton	Tls. 300 B.
North China	Tls. 115 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 710 B.
Yangtze	\$200 B.
Far Eastern	Tls. 20 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$126 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	112
Shanghai Tug (C)	Tls. 26 B.
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	276.00
Philippine	Tls. 0.90
Shub	Tls. 2.40 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 120 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 80 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 67 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 94 1/2 B.
Land and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 72 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 69 B.
Wahaiwai Land	Tls. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	Tls. 50
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
Shu-wo	Tls. 170 S.
Shu-wo Pref.	Tls. 97 1/2
International	Tls. 90
International (pref.)	Tls. 63 1/2
Lao-kung-mow	Tls. 73 1/2
Oriental	Tls. 44 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 125 1/2 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.10 B.
Yangtsepo	Tls. 8.15 B.
Yangtsepo Pref.	Tls. 95 S.
Industrials	
Butter Tls.	Tls. 35
China Sugar	Tls. 90 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.60 B.
Langkats	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70
Stores	
Mail and Holts	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	Tls. 100
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 33
Moutrie	Tls. 3 1/2
Watson	Tls. 13 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9 1/2 S.
Amber	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8.05 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.10 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 28 S.
Batu Anam 1915	Tls. 0.90 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chamer United	Tls. 1.12 1/2 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 10 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 2 1/2
Consolidated	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 9 1/2
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 6.50
Gula Consolidated	Tls. 16 1/2
Kamunting	Tls. 5 1/2
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapala	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16 1/2 B.
Padang	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Pengkalian Durian	Tls. 8 1/2
Permatia	Tls. 0.90 B.
Rapah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Senawang	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shai Malay-pref.	Tls. 10 1/2 S.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.55 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungel Duri	Tls. 9
Sun Mangie	Tls. 0 1/2
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.75 S.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.70 B.
Waipang	Tls. 1 1/2
Wanah Merah	Tls. 0.95 B.
Welong	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2 1/2
Wangbe	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Miscellaneous	
E. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 140 B.
Cully Dairy	Tls. 0 1/2 B.
Shai Eled and Ash	Tls. 60 B.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 34
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 32
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 77 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 190 S.

S. Sellers. B. Sales. B. Buyers.
Telephone No. 288
Benjamin & Potts, 5 Jinkee Road

British-American Assurance Co.
Telephone No. 98
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to issue policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.
FRAZAR & CO., Ltd.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 6, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 108=Th. 95.24
@ 72.1=Max. \$131.91
Mex. Dollars Market rate Th. 91.975
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate
Shai Gold Bars. 975 touch Tls. 262
Bar Silver 43 1/2
Copper Cash per tael 17 1/2
Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 4/3 1/2=Th. 4.66
exch. @ 72.2=Max. \$6.45
Peking Bar Th. —
Native Interest01

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 43 1/2
Bank Rate of Discount %
Market rate of discount: %
3 m-s %
4 m-s %
6 m-s %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.25
Ex. Y. Y. on London T.T. \$4.761
Consols \$ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London T.T. 4/3 1/2
London Demand 4/3 1/2
India T.T. 294
Paris T.T. 586
Paris Demand T.T. 1021
New York Demand 102 1/2
Hongkong T.T. 69
Japan T.T. 50 1/2
Batavia T.T. 23 1/2
Banks Buying Rates
London 4 m/s. Cda. 4/5 1/2
London 4 m/s. Docy. 4/5 1/2
London 6 m/s. Cda. 4/6 1/2
London 6 m/s. Docy. 4/6 1/2
Paris 4 m/s. 614
New York 4 m/s. 105 1/2

Customs House Exchange Rates

For February
Hk. Tls. 4.31 @ 4/3 1/2 \$1
" 1 @ 581 = France 6.47
" 1 @ 10 1/2 Gold 2.18
" 1 @ 61 Yen 2.18
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 2.66
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, February 6, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATION

Official
Langkats Tls. 13.75
New Eng. Tls. 14.75
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 0.75
Zhanghsen Tls. 4.75
Unofficial
Anglo Java Tls. 8.70
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 126.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 80.50

Hankow Market

The Hankow British Chamber of Commerce in their report for week ending January 30, write as follows:—
Export.—This market has been quiet with very little business passing. Oils and Fats have been in greater demand for America, but at limits that render it business impossible. Cotton is still firm, but in small supply. Hides and Goulskins are firmer, the former as a result of activities on the part of Chinese speculators, while for the latter there has been a slight demand from America. Tallow and Wood Oil are steady, but supplies uncertain on account of the local political situation. Demand from Italy continues, but although the N. Y. K. have advertised a steamer for Genoa, there is no tonnage space available. Plum Gallnuts are firm on account of local demand.
Imports.—This market continues quiet but firm, with no business doing and no clearances. There has been some enquiry for 16's and 20's Yarn, but no business has resulted. Local

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central
2601, or write to the Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 23 years,
103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

Cotton Market

London, February 4.—Today's Cotton prices were:—
Goodmiddling Americans 22.72
March 22.87
May 23.12

Memor. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending February 7:—
China Cotton.—We have had another dull week in the Cotton market, with business limited chiefly to the purchases made by a few Local Mills, the market presenting for the greater part an uncertain appearance with alternative spells of strength and weakness. There appeared to be support wherever the tone showed any weakening tendency, whereas any improvement seemed to bring out a few hundred piculs more for sale, so that the range of fluctuations was kept within narrow limits. The steadiness displayed by the market is interpreted by many as an indication of the inherent strength of the upcountry marts, whereas there are others that contend that those believing in higher prices are making no efforts to force matters at this early stage of the season and are satisfied to bide their time until after the China New Year Holidays are over when a better demand is expected for the commodity. Tone of the market, Steady.

Reuter's Service
London, February 4.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 3d. Paid.
April to June: 2s. 4 1/2d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Steady.
Previous Quotation, London Feb. 2.
Spot: 2s. 3d. Buyers.
April to June 2s. 4 1/2d. Buyers.
Tendency of Market: Dull Steady.

Rubber Outputs

	Dec.	Jan.
Alma	37,500	35,000
Amherst	4,206	4,731
Anglo-Dutch	63,000	60,000
Anglo-Java	151,000	149,000
Ayer Tawah	27,129	26,245
Batu Anam	18,129	18,129
Bukit Toh Alang	16,410	16,479
Bute	17,158	—
Chempedak	12,800	11,700
Chemer	20,439	23,291
Cheng	20,574	—
Consolidated	55,985	—
Cominion	47,751	49,201
Gula Kalumpung	117,585	120,000
Shipped to London	128,931	81,760
Java Consolidated	70,000	63,000
Kamunting	23,545	—
Kapala	10,237	—
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	11,525	—
Kota Bahroes	40,507	43,159
Kroewoek	40,000	43,000
Langkat	62,691	63,683
Padang	28,500	—
Permatia	—	—
Pengkalian	14,956	15,551
Rapah	12,500	14,500
Samagaga	18,977	21,000
Senawang	11,548	13,123
Sea Kee	—	—
Senawang	38,167	40,763
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Kiebang	13,747	14,900
Shanghai-Kelantan	11,300	15,819
Shanghai-Seremban	13,645	13,971
Shanghai-Pahang	14,330	16,185
Shanghai-Sumatra	56,620	58,750
Sun Mangie	—	—
Sungala	12,339	12,439
Sungel Duri	25,461	27,025
Talping	—	—
Tanah Merah	34,800	—
Tebong	72,000	69,000
Ulobri	5,842	4,870
Zhangbe	70,000	64,000

SONGS OF THE SAMMIES

Sometimes Promotions, Jocularly Taken, Come True
With the American Expeditionary Army, France, December 8.—"Gee, I hate to go up there on a wiring job and get killed with a month's pay coming to me."
When a young Sammy named Meadows laughingly made this remark in a dug-out in the second line the rest of the fellows laughed.
"I'll spend it for you," said one of his friends, "and think of you as I hand out each five-franc note."
Meadows finished his chow and went out through the tunnel. He shouldered a bolt of wire and disappeared toward the front lines with a wiring party.
It was pitch dark.
The rest of the fellows who were in that dug-out that evening recall now that Meadows' laugh wasn't altogether mirthful.
Maybe he had a premonition and was trying to kid himself out of it. Shrapnel killed him half an hour later as he was stringing the wires.

Fly Trap Fund

Balance as per List of 30th January \$20.59
"Picked up" \$5
In Mem. W. D. Graham, from Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Gorton. 10
\$15 at 71.7 10.75
G. W. 50.00

Less paid for 200 traps shipped to Bombay Red Cross 609.13
Balance in hand Feb. 5 Tls. 372.16

I have 250 traps in stock (already paid for) waiting an opportunity to ship to London, thus completing the 1,000 promised to Sir Robert Hudson. Egypt remains to be satisfied, and money is required to pay for 750 traps, say Tls. 1,550.

H. H. Kead,
Hon. Treas.
4 Av. Edouard VII.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.
Date. Address. From
Feb. 5, Frank Smith Shanghai. New York

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the O.S.K. as Kohoku Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 9 a.m. The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. as Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd

15 Nanking Road.

INSURANCE

Fire Marine Motor Car Burglary Fidelity Life Lowest rates Phone 65

INVESTMENTS

We have for sale in amounts of Tls. 100.00 or more Debentures paying interest at 7%.

HOUSE FOR SALE

ON ROUTE VALLON, containing dining and drawing rooms, large halls, 4 bedrooms with built-in closets and cupboards, 3 tiled bathrooms with latest modern fittings, large veranda and servants' quarters, garden, tennis etc. Tls. 25,000.

OFFICES TO LET

One room at 15 Nanking Road.

LAND FOR SALE

ON ROUTE SAY ZOONG, 2 1/2 mow suitable for foreign residence ON RUE LAFAYETTE, 10 mow suitable for foreign residences.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE: Programme Thursday, Feb. 7th, 9th and 10th.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN The "THE CURE"
CHARLIE CHAPLIN Gloomshifter of "THE CURE"
CHARLIE CHAPLIN Europe IN "THE CURE"

2000 feet of Laughs, Screams and Yells
Charlie's friends and admirers are cordially invited to the biggest half hour's laughter we have ever presented to Shanghai.

A Noble Action, A fine Pathe Drama.

BRITISH —PATHE'S— AMERICAN
GAZETTE —PATHE'S— GAZETTE

FRIDAY, 8th SPECIAL OVERSEAS CLUB PERFORMANCE

MATINEE, Saturday 4 p.m.

"The Cigarette Girl" featuring Gladys Hulette
A New Cinema Star.

MATINEE, Sunday 3 p.m.

"The Fatal Ring" Episode 17: "The Death Weight"
Episode 18: "The Subterfuge"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY

SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY
Feb. 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th

"PURITY"

"PURITY"

"PURITY"

(Censored and Passed by the Shanghai Municipal Council)

ALSO SHOWING

"TIENTSIN FLOOD FILM"

The most disastrous flood in the History of China which cost thousands of lives and millions of dollars, pictured on the screen, will give a vivid idea of the enormous amount of misery caused.

Prices of Admission:—\$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00

BOOKING NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S

"THE BIRTH OF DEMOCRACY"

"ROBESPIERRE"

"ROYAL CONSPIRACY"

"THE VOICE ON THE WIRE"

"BEN WILSON"

"NEVA GERBER"

"THE CURE"

"THE CURE"

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ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North
Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards
from Range Road.)

"THE VOICE ON THE WIRE"

"BEN WILSON"

"NEVA GERBER"

"THE CURE"

"THE CURE"

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"THE CURE"

The VALO Smile
The smile of cigarette satisfaction
This man has found a cigarette he likes to smoke, that fulfills his idea of what a cigarette should be in quality and price. This man knows that contain a smooth blend of Virginia tobacco that doesn't parch the throat or leave an unpleasant cigarette taste after smoking. He knows that he gets full money's worth in cigarette satisfaction when he buys VALO.



VALO Cigarettes

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA
Agents
34 Nanking Road Shanghai
Branches:—Tientsin, Peking, Hankow

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Ctl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
River Ports...	Train & Str.	11.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tiao, Dainy, M'churia & N'p	Kobe maru	..	..	..	..	..	19.00
Keelung and Foochow...	Koboku maru	..	..	..	..	..	19.00
Foochow...	Koboku maru	..	..	..	..	..	19.00
Tungshao, Manchuria & Dainy	Kobe maru	..	..	..	..	..	19.00
Tientsin...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow and Canton...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tientsin (Daily except Sunday)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
River Ports...	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chinwan...	Kenkou maru	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Saturday, Feb. 9.							
Swatow and Hongkong...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manila direct...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monday, Feb. 11.							
Europe via Siberia (Express)...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, Feb. 12.							
N'aki, Honolulu, Canada U.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via U.S.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, Feb. 13.							
Amoy and Hongkong...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Friday, Feb. 15.							
N'aki, Kobe, Yama, C'da	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.S. & Europe via Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day. Letters and boxes C Parcel Post 5 p.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered m ls are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin eve y day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice		
Destination.	Mails.	Close Daily.
Shanghai-Nanking	Close Daily.	
Train.	a.m.	p.m.
Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Tanyang, Chin-kiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China. 7.00		
Soochow, Wush, Chin-kiang, Nanking and all intermediate places 8.00		
		9.00
Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking all River Ports11.30		
Soochow, Wush and intermediate places 2.30		
Soochow, Wush, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China ... Shanghai-Hangchow Train.		
Sinchiwan, (and Sze-king), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashi, Kashi, (and Tung-hiangshien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow) 6.30		
		8.00
Sinchiwan, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashi, Kashi, (and Tangsi), (and Tung-hiangshien), Changan, (also Shihmen and		
Shanghai-Nanking	Close Daily.	
Train.	a.m.	p.m.
Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Tanyang, Chin-kiang, Nanking, Han- kow and North China. 7.00		
Soochow, Wush, Chin- kiang, Nanking and all intermediate places 8.00		
Soochow, Wush, Chang- chow, Chin-kiang, Nanking all River Ports11.30		
Soochow, Wush and in- termediate places 2.30		
Soochow, Wush, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China ... Shanghai-Hankow		
Sinchiwan, (and Sze- king), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashi, Kashi, Shanghai, (and Tung- hiangshien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Lin- ping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow) 6.30		
		8.00
Sinchiwan, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashi, Kashi, Shanghai, (and Tung- hiangshien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Lin- ping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow) 6.30		
		8.00
Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Tanyang, Chin-kiang, Nanking, Han- kow and North China. 7.00		
Soochow, Wush, Chin- kiang, Nanking and all intermediate places 8.00		
Soochow, Wush, Chang- chow, Chin-kiang, Nanking all River Ports11.30		
Soochow, Wush and in- termediate places 2.30		
Soochow, Wush, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China ... Shanghai-Hankow		
Sinchiwan, (and Sze- king), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashi, Kashi, Shanghai, (and Tung- hiangshien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Lin- ping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow) 6.30		
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Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Tanyang, Chin-kiang, Nanking, Han- kow and North China. 7.00		
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Soochow, Wush, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China ... Shanghai-Hankow		
Sinchiwan, (and Sze- king), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashi, Kashi, Shanghai, (and Tung- hiangshien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Lin- ping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow) 6.30		
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Soochow, Wush and in- termediate places 2.30		
Soochow, Wush, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China ... Shanghai-Hankow		
Sinchiwan, (and Sze- king), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashi, Kashi, Shanghai, (and Tung- hiangshien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Lin- ping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)		

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
MMB	Apr. 26	Corse	D de Lagree Fr g-b	..	..	..	..	..
CNWP	Oct. 36	Corse	Nightingale Br. g-b	..	..	..	..	..
F&O	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
YTPDW	Nov. 16	Corse	Villalobos Am.g-b	..	..	..	..	..

Shipping Items

The L.C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The L.C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) Yen 20,000,000.

Reserve Yen 12,500,000.

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.

President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:

Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonsaki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukuoka, (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:

Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd
The London City and
Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank
of New York
The Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.

We transact a
General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business.

S. TAKEDA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies:

Bombay Howrah Madras
Calcutta Hongkong Penang
Colombo Karachi Port Louis
Delhi Kota Bharu (Mauritius)
Galle (Kelantan) Rangoon
Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
Singapore

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Keping Tails 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

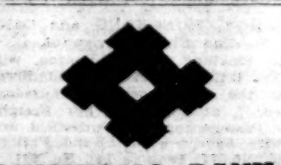
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.



SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH

No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital Yen 30,000,000

Capital (Paid-Up) Yen 18,750,000

Reserve Yen 2,800,000

Deposits Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihausa, Hiroshima, Yama, Shimonsaki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

LONDON BANKERS:

LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

New York Bankers:

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travelers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA, Manager.

Telephones:—

2515 Manager. 4663 Comptroller.

2550 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.

2550 General Office.

行銀中

Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head office: Tientsin

Capital \$2,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin Chinkiang
Shanghai Soochow
Peking Wushoh
Hankow Hangchow
Nanking Ningpo
Yangchow Shaohsing
Hsuehlo Canton
Pengpu Hongkong
Tsinckianpu

Shanghai Branch

441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.

W. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,348,000.00
U.S. \$7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

LONDON OFFICE:
35 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia Kobe San Francisco
Bombay London Santo Domingo
Calcutta Manila Santiago de los
Canton Medellin Caballero
Cebu Panama Shanghai
Colon Peking Singapore
(Cristobal C.Z.) Tientsin
Hankow San Pedro de Yokohama
Hongkong Macoris

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at—

Bahia Petrograd
Buenos Aires Rio de Janeiro
Caracas, Venezuela Santiago de Cuba
Genoa
Havana San Paulo
Moscow, Russia Valparaiso
Montevideo

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulden 50,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—

Gulden 11,595,461 (about £965,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Batavia, Bandoeng, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Teling-Ting, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

LONDON BANKERS:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys bills and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2% per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3% per annum. For 6 months at 4% per annum. For 12 months at 5% per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.

W. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital:

Chinese Government 10,000,000.00

Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00

Reserve Fund \$12,312,500.00

Reserve Fund 1,892,564.83

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts for 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1914.

President Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

10

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to **DO IT NOW**

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)

Tons	
KAWACHI MARU	12,500
INABA MARU	12,500

AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and S. F. Wash.

SUWA MARU	Feb. 17
FUSHIMI MARU	Mar. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE
(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

TAKEKISHI MARU	Feb. 10
KASUGA MARU	Feb. 12
CHIKUGO MARU	Feb. 14
HAKUAI MARU	Feb. 20
YAMASHIRO MARU	Feb. 23

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

YAWATA MARU	Feb. 14
KUMANO MARU	Feb. 21

FOR JAPAN

KAMO MARU	Feb. 15
KOBE TO SEATTLE	Feb. 14
ATSUTA MARU	Mar. 8

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	Mar. 8

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	Feb. 15
SUWA MARU	April 22

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	Feb. 20
TANGO MARU	Mar. 20
NIKKO MARU	April 17

CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight. 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Local	Express
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Business and Official Notices

SUNDAY

10th February, 1918

9 p.m.

GRAND CONCERT

Classic and Character Dances

by

Mdlles.

Polapovitch and Tushynska

(Renowned Russian Dancers)

Music by

Mr. Garru Ore

the famous Russian Pianist.

AT THE

Russian Club,

25 Avenue Edouard VII

Entrance \$1.00 and \$2.00

16774

Shanghai Women's Christian
Temperance Union

PUBLIC MEETING

Commercialized Vice:
A Resume and Discussion
TODAY, February 7th
The Chair will be taken at 3.30 p.m.
By Mr. ISAAC MASON,
in
UNION CHURCH HALL

16754

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. 890.

The Custom House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on Monday, the 11th February—the Chinese New Year Holiday (old calendar), on Tuesday, the 12th February, the day fixed by the Government as a Commemoration Day.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 6th February, 1918.

CHINESE POST OFFICE

Notification No. 323

POSTAL HOLIDAYS

The Chinese Post Office will observe the following hours of business during the China New Year (old calendar) and Commemoration Day holidays:

11th February: closed from noon.

12th February: as for Sundays.

The Parcel and Money Order Offices will be closed on both days.

W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner.

CHINESE POST OFFICE,
Shanghai, 5th February, 1918.

16775

HONMA HOSPITAL,
No. 24 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

Dr. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Tokyo and Fukuoka.)

Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases, Confinement, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases.

International Recreation Club

OFFICIAL MEETING (KIANGWAN)

12th, 13th, 14th and 16th
February, 1918

(Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday)

The First Saddling Bell will be rung punctually at 11.30 a.m. each day, and Off Day, 16th February, at 1.30 p.m.
Tiffin Interval will be after the 4th Race each day.

Tickets of Admission for the three Official Race Days and Off Day to the unreserved part of the Compound only, may be obtained at the Gate or from the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.
PRICE \$3 each.

Single Day Tickets obtainable at the Gate only. PRICE \$1 each.

Special Trains: 10.45 a.m., 11.25 a.m., 12.25 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.00 p.m.

Off Day, 1.00 p.m., 1.30 p.m.
Tiffin will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Li Tse Shan at the Race Course.

By order,

V. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

16761



I ask you a Question!
CAN you be successful in life, if you do not know your own character and capacities, and the heart and mind of those with whom you are connected? NO!
I'll tell you by HOROSCOPE, studied and written by myself. I am not a Fortune-Teller, but a well-known Telepathist, Astrologist and Graphologist.

DR. JOHN,

Central Building, 18 Nanking Rd.
Office hours: 11-12 and 5-7.
Telephone Central 2279.
Open on Holidays.

16758

I. ZVYAGIN

Graduated with honors from the
PETROGRAD CONSERVATOIRE
OF MUSIC.

Lessons given for

Piano

Terms Moderate
apply to
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Anthracite Coal

The greatest heat producing coal on the market:

Unscreened \$18.00 ton
Dust 12.00 "
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Cash to accompany order.

Our clients state: "Burns beautifully in American stoves and throws out much more heat than any Anthracite Coal in China. Burns splendidly in the open grate."

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"The results of scientific management are: Customers better satisfied—employees better satisfied—more and better and cheaper product—increased profits."

For Americans and others who enjoy Rye Highballs, Upper Crust Rye.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
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NOTICE

The National Commercial Bank, Limited (formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Limited), will carry on business at its new office, 14 Peking Road (corner of Peking and Kiangse Roads), on and from the 15th February, 1918.

16762

A. D. C.

178th Production

"The Witness"

FOR

The Defence"

A Play in Four Acts

BY

A. E. W. Mason

Friday, 15th Feb., 1918

Saturday, 16th " 1918

AT 9 P.M.

Portion of the proceeds to be devoted to

"Sailors War Orphans' Fund"

Booking for the above two performances will open at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., on Friday, 8th Feb., 1918.

By Order,

Wm. Armstrong
Business Manager

16754

Schaefer Beer

LIGHT AND DARK

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS
Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Motor delivery service
C. EDDIE & CO.
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Contractors to Government, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

We carry a full line of

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"Blue Ribbon" Fruits

GRIFFITHS' STORES

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OF YOKOHAMA

THE ASTOR HOUSE

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Lounging
Robes

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Gowns



that add the touch of
luxury to home life that
every man longs for.

In Heavy Brocaded Neckwear Silks and
Washable Silk Shirts
MODERATELY PRICED

ARTHUR & BOND

CHEAP SALE

CHEAP SALE

Laces and Embroideries

AT REDUCED PRICES

for

Three More Days Only.

Thursday, Feb. 7th, Friday, Feb. 8th,
Saturday, Feb. 9th

Everything must be cleared out in order to make
our New Year Settlement.

Take Advantage

of this sale while it lasts

THE LACE BAZAAR CO.

88 Szechuen Road
(Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw.)

16778

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 8

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinson Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back,
(with bathrooms and verandah), to
let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family
or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephone North 482

No. 8 & 11 Quinson Gardens

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TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a
large bedroom and sitting room
combined with closed verandah and
bathroom attached. Suitable for
small family or bachelors, also a
cozy attic. Every comfort guaran-
teed.

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JUNIOR civil engineer (neutral),
with four years' practical experience,
is open for engagement, temporary
or otherwise. Apply Box 268,
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AN experienced and qualified ac-
countant is open for engagement.
Multiple currency and compradore
system a speciality. Apply to Box
265, THE CHINA PRESS.

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experience, wishes to work; moder-
ate salary. A.I. references. Apply
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1st. Apply to Box 230, THE
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nationality, salary expected, and
give references. A percentage of
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salary. Apply to Box 273, THE
CHINA PRESS.

16775 F.14.

WANTED by a large Chinese
printing corporation, a competent
superintendent, European or Amer-
ican, to supervise and manage the
entire works; state fully, qualifica-
tions, salary, deposit (guarantee).
Also a number of foreign helpers
needed. Apply to Box 271, THE
CHINA PRESS.

16769 F.S.

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ese, for outport; salary to begin
\$150 per month. Apply, giving
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16748 F.T.

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TO LET for immediate occupa-
tion, large godown on ground floor
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Tls. 110. Apply to THE CHINA
PRESS OFFICE, or 10 Yangtze-
poo Road.

16762 F.10.

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Hankow Road. Please apply to
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TRANSLATOR, who has con-
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sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translator work,
undertakes translation in English
and Chinese of agreements, petitions,
letters, legal documents, advertise-
ments, and commercial documents,
etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-
yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D.,
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record cabinet and 44 well-selected
records. Will accept \$100. Apply
to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS.

16757 F.T.

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able for a lady. Price Tls. 100.
Apply to Box 270, THE CHINA
PRESS.

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Very reasonable charge

Apply 40 Szechuen Rd.

When you think
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China's Richest Province,
Think of Szechuen,

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WIDLER & CO.,

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